REGISTERED No. 61—1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,284.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1872. Subscription in Advance { For a Year .....Rs. 42 / For Six Months.....Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, *in advance*	Rs. 42
Half Year	„ 24
Three Months	„ 14
One Month	„ 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	„ 2 8
Third do	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Friday, the 14th June, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. KHEDIVE, (3,752 tons, and 600 H.P.) Captain J. D. Steward, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 17th June, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. TRAVANCORE (1,900 tons and 400 H.P.), Captain C. H. Eastley, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no broken stowage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before noon, on Friday, the 14th June.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL.

To sail about 1st July.

THE fine S.S. XANTHO, 1,800 Tons, 250 H.P. (nominal), will be despatched as above. She carries both a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FARES, EXCLUDING LIQUORS.

To LIVERPOOL, 1st Class	Rs. 500	
Ditto, 2nd „	„ 300	
To SUEZ 1st „	„ 300	

For plans and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal,)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£23	£15	£7	
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	36	24	8	
Alexandria	39	25	9-10	Including Wines.
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles (instantaneous shipment at Genoa)	53	35	14-10	Without Food.

Children under 2 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay :—

ARABIA, on MONDAY, 1st July 1872.

PERSIA, on THURSDAY, 1st August 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per ship CENTURION, Captain Widdicombe, from London, are requested to send their GOODS on board without delay, failing which the Captain will land the same in his boat's immediately.

Captain Widdicombe will not hold himself responsible for any deficiency or damage to the Goods after they have been put from the ship's deck.

THOMAS STEUART & Co., Agents.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S.S. YEDDO, lately arrived from London, are requested, before taking delivery of their Goods, to PRODUCE INVOICES, and to PAY a DEPOSIT of ONE PER CENT. on the value. The Average Bond is now lying at our Office for signature.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents S.S. Yeddo.

Bombay, 3rd June 1872.

DIAPHANIE.

Any person of ordinary skill and taste may, by this invention, produce a decoration equal in appearance to the Most Beautiful and Costly Stained Glass.

Diaphanie is applicable to windows of all shapes, lamp shades, screens, and all other uses for which stained glass can be employed, the materials are inexpensive, and the operation simple and cleanly.

Brushes each As. 10; Rollers each R. 1-12; Necessary Varnishes, &c., from As. 12 per bottle; Sheets of Design from Rs. 2 each.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

TIME-PIECES.

"OEIL-DE-BOEUF,"

HANGING EXCELLENT TIME-KEEPERS. PATENT LEVER. EIGHT DAY.

"SKELETON,"

WITH GLASS DOME AND STAND. EIGHT DAY.

"MARINE,"

VERY SERVICEABLE

CLOCKS and TIME-PIECES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION TO BE HAD AT

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.'s,

Elphinstone Circle.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having secured (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to those two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the Public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business, or the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business

And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destination, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period which may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

BRAGG'S VEGETABLE CHARCOAL OR PURE CARBON

IS ONE OF THE MOST EFFECTUAL PRESERVERS OF HEALTH

ever offered to the public. By its action in absorbing all impurgases in the stomach and bowels, it affords speedy relief in all cases of

ACIDITY, BILE, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, IMPURE BREATH, &c.,

and is invaluable in cases of, and is the best known preventative to, Yellow and other Fevers. It is largely used and recommended by all the highest medical authorities in England. Sold in Bottles by

J. L. BRAGG, 2 Wigmore St., Cavendish Sq., London.

Agents for Bombay Presidency,

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY, 3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelainwares, a first-rate Mahogany Square Pianoforte by Broadwood, Pictures, a light English-built Brougham, a nearly Thorough-bred Australian Mare, &c., &c., at the Bungalow near the Cricket Tent on the Esplanade.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 13th inst., sale commencing at or about 12 noon, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the Household Furniture, &c., of Major J. A. Gayer, changing his residence, comprising cut glasswares, handsome dinner, breakfast, and dessert services, spoons and forks, dessert knives and forks, butter pots, hr-d baskets, cruet and pickle frames, and handsomely carved blackwood furniture, such as drawingroom, diningroom, pier, card, side, writing, dressing and washing tables, conversation and reclining couches, drawingroom, easy, arm and without arm chairs, camp cots, chiffoniers, screens, sideboard, towel horse, lustres, table and reading lamps, toilet and cheval glasses, a first-rate mahogany square pianoforte by Broadwood, pictures, table ornaments, bath, dispense and cookroom furniture, &c.

At 2 P.M., precisely, without reserve, a nearly thorough-bred Australian mare, about 7 years old, 15-1½, goes in single and double harness.

A light English-built serviceable brougham.

A strong Grey Arab Brougham Horse.

No Catalogues, and the property is now on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 13th June 1872.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

PASSENGERS by Rail or Boat arriving in Bombay will find full and accurate information regarding every ROUTE of TRAVEL from this City to other parts of India and abroad, in the "INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE," published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press on the 1st of each month. This "Guide" is the only one published in Bombay, and containing alterations in the service of Trains and Steamers on this side of India corrected up to date. The "Guide" has an excellent Railway Map of India, and an Introduction giving much useful information to Strangers staying a week or two in Bombay.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION ..... Rs. 5.

The GUIDE may be obtained at

The "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,

The BOOKSELLERS,

The BOMBAY HOTELS, and

The PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS.

DOMINIC ROGER GONSALVES, deceased.

Pursuant to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled, "The Protestant Executors and Administrators' Powers Act, 1866," NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons being Creditors of, or otherwise having any Claims upon, or against, the Estate of Dominic Roger Gonsalves, late of Bombay, gentleman, deceased, who died at Bombay aforesaid on the 7th day of April 1872, and Probate of whose Will on the 3rd day of June 1872 was granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to HENRY JAMES COTTER and JOHN PETER CORREA, respectively, presently residing at Bombay, the Sole Trustees and Executors named in the said Will, are required on or before the 30th day of July 1872 to send to Messrs. CRAIGIE, LYNN, and OWEN, of Bombay, Solicitors of the said Trustees and Executors, the particulars of their Claims upon or against the said Estate, and that at the expiration of such time the Trustees and Executors will proceed to distribute the Assets of the said Testator amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the Claims of which they shall then have notice.—Dated this 13th day of June 1872.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH and OWEN, Solicitors, Fort, Bombay.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

HIGH COURT.

Suit No. 65 of 1872.

HORMUSJEE BOMANJEE WADIA, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, residing within the Fort of Bombay, surviving Partner of EDWARD TOUCHE, deceased, carrying on business as a Merchant, in Elphinstone Circle, within the Fort of Bombay, under the name, style, and firm of H. BOMANJEE, TOUCHE & COMPANY.....Plaintiff.

vs.

SHAIK HASSOOMOODIN JAMALDIN, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing in Cazee Molla, outside the Fort of Bombay, and trading under the name, style or firm of SHAIK JAMALDIN HASSOOMOODIN.....Defendant.

It is hereby proclaimed and notified, that on FRIDAY, the 2nd day of August next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon (unless by virtue of a Warrant for Sale of immoveable property issued on the 26th day of April, last, in the above Suit), will be put up for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, the undermentioned IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY of the abovenamed Defendant :—

All that piece or parcel of Land or Ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, with appurtenances thereto, situate in New Kajee Molla, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration subdistrict of Bombay, assessed under No. 40, and Collector of Land Revenue under No. 929, bounded as follows :—On the east by the New Kajee street, on the west by the sweepers' passage, on the north by the public passage adjoining to the house now or late of Mulla Mahomed bin Mahomed Sallay Nooranjey, and on the south by the house of Shreebur Bebee, towards the satisfaction of the sum of Rs. 10,853-3-2 for debt and interest, and the sum of Rs. 300 for costs, which said debt, interest and costs amounted together to the sum of Rs. 11,183-3-2, and further simple interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum upon the said sum of Rs. 11,183-3-2 from the date of said Decree to date of payment. The Sale will extend only to the right, title, and interest of the said Defendant in the above specified property, subject to the mortgage claim of Hanchunder Balkrushnatheeren for Rs. 6,000.

25 per cent. deposit money to be paid at the time of sale.

For further information apply at the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

DOSABHOY FRAMJEE, Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 12th June 1872.

MESSRS. MANISTY & FLETCHER, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

ONCE AGAIN. By ARTHUR SULLIVAN.

Sung by Sims Reeves at the Ballad Concerts with extraordinary success. Price 4s. "It is in every respect a gem, and will take its place among the best of modern lyrics."—*Standard Times*. "In sentiment, melody, and general treatment, it belongs to the cream of its order."—*Musical World*.

TEAS! TEAS! TEAS!

THE Undersigned beg to inform the Public that they have been appointed SOLE AGENTS for the celebrated DUMLOT TEAS,

which have a richness and delicacy of flavour second to no Tea grown in India.

	Cash. per lb.	Credit. per lb.
Pekoe Souchong, in 1 & 2 lb. Packets and 5 & 10 lb. Boxes	Rs. 2 0	Rs. 2 4
Pekoe Mixture, in 1 & 2 lb. Packets and 5 lb. Boxes	„ 2 0	„ 2 4
Pekoe, in 1 lb. Packets	„ 2 2	„ 2 8
Orange Pekoe, in 1 lb. Packets	„ 2 8	„ 2 12

We have always on hand the well-known and much-appreciated

KOUSANIE COMPANY'S TEAS.

	Cash. per lb.	Credit. per lb.
Kousanie Souchong	Rs. 2 0	Rs. 2 4
Kousanie Mixture	„ 2 0	„ 2 4
Kousanie Pekoe and Orange Pekoe	„ 2 2	„ 2 6

Purchasers of 25 lbs. and upwards of any of the above Teas are allowed 10 per cent. discount.

D. P. BATHA & Co., Merchants and Agents.

11, Oak Lane Fort, Bombay, 12th March 1872.

HOTELS.

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL. WINE & GENERAL PURVEYING COMPANY (Ld.)

CALCUTTA AND ALLAHABAD.

UNDER EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

First Class ACCOMMODATION; with WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER of the best quality only, at reasonable prices.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—Mrs. C. LAUDER, MILLINER and DRESS-MAKER, has REMOVED to No. 27, Meadow Street, the house formerly occupied by Ragoo Shamjee, and opposite the Oriental Bank Corporation.

G. NICOLL & CO., SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS, 30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.

Orders immediately attended to.

N.B.—HARNESS AND SADDLERY REPAIRS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

ROWLAND and CO., SADDLERY and HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT, 19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW, (Next Door to Jaffer Sulliman's Bazaar,) BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

P. GRANT AND SON, SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,

BEG to inform their Customers and the Public generally that on the 1st JUNE their BUSINESS will be REMOVED to

No. 2 RAMPART ROW,

(Corner of ASH LANE and opposite NATIONAL BANK), and respectfully solicit a continuance of that support which has been so liberally accorded to their Establishment during the past twenty-five years.

P. GRANT and SON pledge themselves to use their best endeavours to give satisfaction, both as regards quality of material and style of Workmanship relying; at the same time, upon a judicious system of management, ready sales and rapid returns, to be enabled to present a scale of prices in accordance with the economical spirit of the times.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON. ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the Current Rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

WANTED.

WANTED.

TENDERS for PAVING with ASPHALTE the FOOTPATH on the north side of the ESPLANADE HOTEL.

W. MAULE, Manager.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

STABLES TO LET.—Very airy and commodious STABLES TO LET, close to Elphinstone Circle. Apply at 107, Mody Street, to

M. H. MODY.

TO LET.

ALBION PLACE, PARELL ROAD.

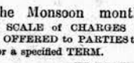
THE following REDUCED RENTS are now charged, including taxes and Vehar water :—

Single sets of Rooms including separate Bath and Cookroom.	Ground Floor ..... Rs. 25
	First Floor ..... „ 35
	Top Floor ..... „ 40

These are the cheapest, coolest, and healthiest European residences in Bombay, and are well adapted for small families and bachelors.

Application to be made by letter to The Secretary, No. 1, Albion Place, or to the Sepoy on the premises.

NOTICES.



LIST of ARTICLES MANUFACTURED by Prison Labour, for SALE at H. M.'s COMMON JAIL of Bombay, Oomeraary, at the following REDUCED PRICES, viz :—

Table Cloths	5½ ft. by 5½ ft.	Rs.	3 8	each.
Do.	6 ft. by 6 ft.	„	4 0	do.
Do.	7 ft. by 7 ft.	„	5 8	do.
Do.	9 ft. by 9 ft.	„	9 0	do.
Table Napkins	15 in. by 15 in.	„	1 8	per doz.
Do.	17 in. by 17 in.	„	2 0	do.
Do.	20 in. by 20 in.	„	2 8	do.
Do.	22 in. by 22 in.	„	3 0	do.
Towels, Bathing	5 ft. by 3 ft.	„	15 0	do.
Do. Medium size	4 ft. by 3 ft.	„	12 0	do.
Do. Ordinary	3 ft. by 3 ft.	„	9 0	do.
Butlers' Towels with red border		„	4 0	do.
Kitchen Towels with blue border		„	3 0	do.

Fine Check and Stripe Cloth for Trousers, 20 in. wide, at annas 9 per yard.

Ordinary do. do. for do. at annas 7 per yard.

Drill and Sheeting Cloths, at annas 7 per yard.

Stout Dungaree, Rs. 16 per piece of 30 yards.

N. B.—Other descriptions of Cloth made to order.

Terms.—Cash on delivery.

For further particulars apply at the Jail Office.

H. M.'s Common Jail of Bombay, Oomgeraary, 20th May 1872.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

THURSDAY, 13TH JUNE.

POSITIVELY THE LAST APPEARANCE IN BOMBAY OF

MR. AND MRS. BENNEE,

KINDLY ASSISTED BY

GENTLEMEN OF THE BOMBAY AMATEUR DRAMATIC SOCIETY,

IN THE FOLLOWING ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME.

A HAPPY PAIR.

BLACK-EYED SUSAN, BURLESQUE.

BOX PLAN AT MESSRS. SOUNDY & Co.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Insurances effected, return and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co., Secretaries and Managers.

MUSICAL ART UNION OF INDIA.

SUBSCRIPTION—TWO RUPEES.

SUBSCRIBERS are entitled to SELECT the value of their Subscriptions in NEW MUSIC at the English Marked Price, and may realize without further outlay valuable prizes of Musical Instruments, Pianoforte, Harmoniums, Musical Boxes, &c., &c.

Prospectuses, Lists of Music, &c., can be obtained from the Secretary.

ALLEYNE E. D. FARR, Organist of Trinity Church, Bombay.

THE ESPLANADE HOTEL.

REDUCED RATES.

DURING the Monsoon months a greatly REDUCED SCALE of CHARGES for BOARD and LODGING will be OFFERED to PARTIES taking Apartments by the Month or for a specified TERM.

W. MAULE, Manager.

IN CHANCERY.

In the matter of the Companies' Acts of 1862 and 1867, and in the matter of the Life Assurance Companies' Act 1870, and in the matter of the EUREKA ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

All persons having claims against the European Assurance Society are required within THREE MONTHS from the date hereof to send their names and addresses and particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their Solicitors, if any, to the Under-signed, as Attornies to Charles John Bunyon, William Polland Pattison, and Stephen Philpot Low, the Official Liquidators of the said Society, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co., Attornies to the Official Liquidators, European Assurance Society.

Bombay, 30th May 1872.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

REPORT

SUBMITTED TO THE FORTY-SIXTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE COMPANY, HELD 30TH APRIL 1872.

RESULTS OF THE YEAR 1871.

Amount proposed for Assurance during the Year 1871 (2190 Proposals)	£1,289,727 5 0
Amount of Assurances accepted during the Year 1871 (1810 Policies)	£1,041,007 5 0
Annual Premiums on New Policies during the Year 1871	£36,368 15 6
Claims by Death during the Year 1871, exclusive of Bonus Additions	£354,581 8 8
Amount of Assurances accepted during the last Five Years	£5,564,629 1 1
Subsisting Assurances at 15th Nov. 1871	£16,912,296 7 3
(Of which £837,369 11s. is Re-assured with other Offices).	
REVENUE	£729,968 19 10
ASSETS	£4,266,075 4 7

A Full Report of the Proceedings at the Meeting and all further information can be obtained by application at the Offices of the Company in Bombay, or at any of the Agencies which have been established in almost every Town of importance throughout the Presidency.

WILL. THOS. THOMSON, Manager.
D. CLUNIE GREGOR, Secretary.

BOARD OF DIRECTRS IN BOMBAY.

J. F. Moir, Esq., Oriental Bank Corporation. | A. Craigie, Esq., of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch & Owen.
K. C. Maclver, Esq., of Messrs. Wallace & Co. | A. E. Ashley, Esq.

Medical Officer—Dr. J. Mackenzie.
Solicitors—Messrs. Craigie, Lynch & Owen.
Agents and Secretaries to the Board.
Chas. E. Benn and Atherton E. Ashley (The London, Asiatic, and American Company, Limited).

Edinburgh ..... 3 & 5, George Street (Head-Office).
London ..... 82, King William Street, E.C.; and 3, Pall Mall East, S.W. (West-End Office).
Dublin ..... 66, Upper Sackville Street.

NOTICE to DEALERS, CONTRACTORS, MUNICIPALITIES, and other CONSUMERS of KEROSINE OIL, AMERICAN LUMBER, TOBACCO, &c.—We beg to intimate that the undermentioned GOODS are on the way from Boston FOR SALE in this Market,

Ex American Ship NONANTUM,

which has left Boston on the 5th March last, and

Ex American Barque DUIVELAND,

via Mauritius, which left Boston on the 27th January last.

10,000 Cases KEROSINE OIL,

best refined, Devoe's packing in screw nozzle Tins.

600,000 to 700,000 Superficial Feet

LUMBER,

best quality, one, two and three inches thick.

142 Boxes Best Fresh

TOBACCO,

Leopold, Morgan and Powhatten Brand.

200 Cases Best Refined

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE.

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.,

No. 7, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort,

Bombay, 6th May 1872.

NOTICES.

THE BUDGET OF INDIA in a Neat and Convenient Form for Reference. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE,

INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE. Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.

Price—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, and from Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.

THE "TIMES OF INDIA" BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY FOR 1872. Price Rs. 8 (Cash); by Post Rs. 8-11. Credit Price Rs. 9.

Also,

THE "TIMES OF INDIA" BOMBAY CALENDAR, &c., &c. SMALL EDITION. Price Rs. 1-8 (Cash); by Post Rs. 1-12.

DR. A. FITZPATRICK, SURGEON DENTIST, (LATE OF CALCUTTA,)

BEGS to inform the Nobility and Gentry of Bombay that he has been induced to begin Practice in this City, and can be consulted daily from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. at his Office, No. 12, Rampart Row, opposite the Esplanade Hotel.

NOTICE.

MR. A. GABRIEL, compelled by ill-health to leave Bombay, has much pleasure in informing his Friends and Patients that, availing himself of Dr. Fitzpatrick's arrival in Bombay, he has made arrangements with that well-known Gentleman to take over his Practice.

THE "UNIVERSAL" BINOCULAR FIELD GLASS.

THE Undersigned invite attention to the above, which will, they believe, meet the requirements of many, viz.,

A cheap Achromatic, powerful, and thoroughly serviceable Binocular Glass, having a large field of vision.

The framing of the instrument is of metal covered with morocco leather, and is furnished with the usual sun and spray shades. Price complete, with strong leather case and shoulder strap,

Cash Rs. 38; Credit Rs. 44.

A selection of first class glasses by Ross and other makers.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

BULL'S PATENT HAND DREDGER, for SINKING WELLS through Sand in any position and to any depth.

For Sinking Irrigation Wells and for periodically cleaning out old Wells which have become foul or silted up, it is particularly adapted.

This Machine is very largely used on the Oudh and Rohilkhund, Punjab Northern State, and other Railways, in many cases in preference to any other machine.

One of numerous testimonials of its great utility is here given.

Extract of letter, dated Lahore, 3rd April 1872, from the Executive Engineer Punjab Northern (State) Railway, Ravee Bridge Division—

"I have the pleasure to add that we have obtained the most satisfactory results this season with your Dredgers. The rate of sinking a 12' 6" cylinder at over thirty feet depth has been frequently between six and seven feet a day of twenty-four hours when in clean sand. "R. J. MALLET, Executive Engineer."

Price of each Machine despatched to any Railway Station in India in direct communication with Lucknow is as follows :—

Of 2 Cubic feet capacity	..	..	Rs. 100	0 0
4	„	„	„ 125	0 0
6	„	„	„ 150	0 0
8	„	„	„ 175	0 0
10	„	„	„ 200	0 0

Orders to be addressed to

BABOO SHAMA CHURN MOOKERJEE, Principal Agent for Bull's Patent Hand Dredger, Lucknow.

Agents in other Stations required on a commission of 10 per cent. on all sales effected.

CURSETJEE COWASJEE, WATCHMAKER to the G. I. P. RAILWAY, No. 11, Meadow Street, has lately RECEIVED from last MAIL—

Silver English Watches by Charles J. Hill, Silver Swiss Watches by John Harrell, Silver Swiss Repeaters by John Barrell, Gold Swiss Watches by John Barrell, inside Moon Days and Dates, second independent.

Silver and Gold Keyless Watches, by different Makers, both for Ladies and Gentlemen.

Soldiers' Watches, Musical Boxes, Snuff-Box with Singing Bird, Gold Chains, Gold Bracelets, and Chronometer Watches.

Watches and MINIATURE and MINIATURE, the "Alpine Club," pair, in case complete ..... Rs. 22 8 25 0

POCKET, in revolving case, 4 inch ..... „ 9 8 10 8

Do. do. 6 inch ..... „ 10 8 12 0

"TERRESTRIAL RADIATION" Maximum and Minimum, on brass pedestals complete, each ... 22 8 25 0

FORTY PATTERNS OF THERMOMETERS, each from 1 12 to 65 0

RAIN GAUGES.

TREACHER & CO.'S "INTER-TROPICAL," expressly fitted for the suddenly heavy downfall of India ..... Rs. 18 0 20 0

CROSSLEY'S SELF-REGISTERING ..... „ 90 0 100 0

OZONOMETER.

Dr. Schonbein's, with Ozone cage ..... Rs. 18 0 20 0

AN ASSORTMENT OF METEOROLOGICAL INSTRUMENTS ALWAYS ON SALE BY

TREACHER & Co. (Limited), IMPORTERS OF CHEMICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENTS, BOMBAY and POONA.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals. Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

NOTICES.

SPECIAL STOCK FOR THE HOT SEASON.

ASQUITH and COMPANY, SHIRT-MAKERS, HOSIERS, AND OUTFITTERS, 22, APOLLO STREET.

SOLICIT commands in the several Departments of their Establishment, which offers a large and Choice Stock, regularly supplied by Mail Steamers.

LIBERAL REDUCTIONS FOR CASH.

MOFUSSIL ORDERS MEET WITH IMMEDIATE ATTENTION AND DESPATCH.

GENT'S BANIANS OR UNDER-VESTS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Pure India Gauze Merino ..... half doz.	19 0	24 0
Super „ „	21 0	27 0
Best Silk and Merino	30 0	35 0
Summer Merino, thicker substance	24 0	27 0

SUPERIOR COTTON SOCKS, DOUBLE FEET AND HEELS.

Gent's Fine Cotton ..... per doz.	11 0	12	8
„ Fancy Colours	12 8	14	0
„ Fancy Stripes	16 8	18	8
„ Striped Balbriggan	18 0	20	0
„ Lisle Thread	21 0	24	0

PURE MERINO SOCKS, SOFT AND SHRINKLESS.

Fine Plain Colours	15 8	17	8
Fine „ Ribbed	16 8	18	8
Super neat Stripes	18 0	20	0
Superfine "Very Thin"	20 0	23	0
Knickerbockers { Fine ..... per pair	4 12	5	8
for Sportsmen { Super ..... per pair	5 12	6	4
Bathing Drawers	2 0	2	8

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS, FOR THE HOT SEASON.

	Half Dozen.	
Oxford Cloth, the genuine material, cool, shrinkless, and absorbing	36 0	40 0
Silk and Wool, the best-made, neat patterns, thoroughly shrunk	52 0	58 0
Flannel—Pure Wool—Plain and Fancy Colours, thoroughly shrunk	49 0	56 0
Spun Silk, best quality, neat designs	67 0	75 0
Best French Printed, Collar attached	28 0	31 0
Printed Cambric, Collar attached, a useful shirt	22 8	25 0
Fine Long Cloth Cambric Front, &c.	22 8	25 0
Best „ Fine Linen Fronts, &c.	28 0	31 0
Dress—French Embroidered Fronts, &c.	7 8	8 8

BEST LINEN COLLARS.

Three Fold Shapes. { New Dux, Pall Mall, Haymarket. / West End, Shakespere ..... / (Military Now Stiff Collars	6 0	7 0
West End, Dux, Cambric Tie attached	6 8	7 8

SUPERIOR BRACES.

Berlin, Leather, Patent Webb	2 0	2 4
Indiarber with Doe Ends	2 6	2 12
French (very Light)	1 12	2 0

SUPERIOR CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS.

Washed and Hem'd, per Doz.	Cash, Rs.	5 0	10 8	12 8	14 0	16	0
	Credit „	6 0	12 0	14 0	15 8	18	0
French Hem'd Stitched Colored Borders		25	0		28 8		

NEW SCARFS AND TIES.

Jules Favre, Ollivier, Royal, Promenade.	Small	1 12	2 0
	Sailors	to	to
	Knott	2 12	3 2
Duke, Stroller, Peer, Garter, H. R. H.	Large	2 0	2 4
	Small	1 12	2 0
Dress Ties	each	0 8	0 10
Made Bow	„	0 14	1 0
Tom Thum Ties	„	0 14	1 0
Eglington, Black or Colored	„	1 0	1 2
Washing Silk Scarfs	„	1 12	2 0

LUND'S PATENT JEWELLERY.

Front Studs, Collar Studs, Solitaires.	14-Carat Gold on Ivory, each article Warranted.	3 8	4 0
		1 8	1 12
		4 8	5 0

COLLAR STUDS, FRONT STUDS, SLEEVES LINKS, SOLITAIRES, IN 15 AND 18 CARAT GOLD.

HOUSEHOLD LINENS, &c.

Damask Napkins	doz.	10	8	12 8
Damask Cloths	each	16	8	18 8
Large

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

LARGE business in the New Bank of Bombay shares at 42 to 43 per cent. and 20 per cent. for 1st and 2nd issues. Other shares neglected. Government Paper steady.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value of sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	90
20,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,500
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	715
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	202½
15,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,300 nl.
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	270
40,000	281½	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of L. & C.	165
37,000	250	125	Nil.	National Bank of India	108
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	490

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 10 11/16d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 11 3/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 5/16d. to 3d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 7/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100¼d.
Do.	30 days' sight	100
Do.	60 Do. do.	99½
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
China	60 Do. do.	229

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 8th JUNE 1872.

Open 389½ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	44,878	0	1
Merchandize	100,150	9	6
arth Trains	1,075	0	0
Electric Telegraph	528	0	0
Total Rs.	146,640	9	7

Corresponding week in June 1871.

Open 365½ Miles.

Coaching	39,917	12	3
Merchandize	101,889	6	6
Electric Telegraph	603	4	0
Total Rs.	142,410	6	9
Increase	4,230	2	10

KHANGAUM AND OOMRAWUTTEE BRANCH RAILWAYS.

Traffic Receipts and Train Mileage for week ended 11th May 1872.

KHAMGAUM.	RECEIPTS. Rs. a. p.	TRAIN MILEAGE.
Passengers	54 8 2	64
Goods	144 2 1	48
Electric Telegraph	1 0 9	0
Total	199 10 9	112
OOMRAWUTTEE.		
Passengers	121 7 1	24
Goods	348 4 3	60
Electric Telegraph	0 9 10	0
	470 5 2	84

CALCUTTA.—8TH JUNE.

The following transactions were reported:—

In Government Securities—

4 per cents., at Rs. 101-6 and 101-8.

5½ per cents., large amounts at Rs. 111-12.

In shares—

National Bank shares at Rs. 108.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—12TH JUNE.

London	Cotton, Cases, Seeds	No ship.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 12s. 6d.
	Wooden Ships	£2 5s. 0d.
	Myrabolms & Coir bills	£2 0s. 0d.
	Seeds	£1 0s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton, Coffee	No ship
Overland	Steamers	£2 10s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 10s. 0d. to £2 12s. 6d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 7 to 8 per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4 per bale nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 5 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 16 and Calcutta Port charges.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	From
11	Dunphaile Castle	Hilder	London, Feb. 9.
12	Poola Revello	Revello	Mauritius, May 23.
	British India	Harris	Liverpool, Feb. 6.
	Columbian (s)	Angove	Suez, May 31.

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
12	Challenge	McBride	Madras Coast.
	Kurrachee (s)	Aveen	Kurrachee.

The ship Tevictdale, Nicol, to Akyab, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

June			
8	Lincoln	Wilks	London, Feb. 8.
	British Viceroy	Butchart	Liverpool, Feb. 24.
9	Victoria Bridge	Spence	Bombay, May 11.

DEPARTURES.

June			
8	Livorno (s)		
	Lady Clarendon		

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

May	29	Ava, s.s., G. Touche, from China, with mails.	
	29	Peshawur, s.s., White, from Suez, with mails.	
	29	Pekin, s.s., Woolcott, from Suez, with mails.	
	31	Bivonac, s.s., Beach, from Rangoon.	
June	2	Abreck T, s.s., Van Schantz, from Port Said.	
	2	Dunlee, s.s., Lanham, from Tellicherry.	
	2	Urbino, s.s., H. Todd, from Akyab.	
	3	Leverington, s.s., Garden, from Rangoon.	
	3	Margregor, s.s., Jacobson, from Falmouth.	
	3	Othello, s.s., Bird, from Bombay.	
	3	Mirzapore, s.s., Parish, from Bombay, with mails.	
	3	City of Mecca, s.s., Robertson, from Calcutta.	
	4	Bullfinch, H.M.S., s.s., Napier, from Muscat.	
	4	Sagof, Barque, Nacoda, from Calcutta.	

DEPARTURES.

May	29	Peshawur, s.s., White, to Bombay, with mails.	
	30	Pekin s.s., Woolcott, to Calcutta, with mails.	
	30	Ava, s.s., Touche, to Marseilles, with mails.	
June	1	Bivonac, s.s., Beach, to Port Said.	
	2	Danube, s.s., Farnisis, to Mauritius, with mails.	
	3	Durley, s.s., Lanham, to Bordeaux.	
	4	Urbino, s.s., Todd, to Malta.	
	4	Leverington, s.s., Garden, to London.	
	4	Othello, s.s., Bird, to Liverpool.	
	4	Abreck T., s.s., F. Van Schantz, to China.	
	4	Margregor, s.s., Tyrie, to Suez.	
	4	City of Mecca, s.s., Robertson, to London.	

SHIPS IN HARBOUR.

May	9	Eurydice, ship, Campbell, from Cardiff.
	12	Kwangtung, H.M.S., Elton, from Bushire.
	15	John Elliott, ship, Griffith, from Card ff.
	16	Bengal, ship, Paynter, from Cardiff.
	23	Kim Qua g Hong, Barque, Nacoda, from Juddah.
	29	Prince Van Oranje, s.s., Braat, from Batav'a.
June	4	Sagof, Barque, Nacoda, from Calcutta.
	4	Bullfinch, H.M.S., s.s., Napier from Muscat.

STEAMERS LOADING IN ENGLAND FOR THE EAST via SUEZ CANAL.

NAME.	TONS.	DESTINATION.	TO SAIL.
Rabel	2030	Bussora	May 21
City of Cambridge	—	Calcutta	May 22
Berthe	—	Calcutta	May 25
Ural	1950	Calcutta	May 25
Trafalgar	801	Hongkong	May 27
Ægean	1113	Bombay	June 1
Virago	1800	Bombay	June 5
Winestead	1673	Calcutta	June 5
Tackya yeeh Byan	857	Rangoon	June 10
Assyria	1700	Kurrachee	June 15
Viceroy	—	Calcutta	June
Dhoolia	1800	Calcutta	Sept.

DAILY IMPORTS.—12TH JUNE.

FROM LONDON.

Cuppatrick, 52 pieces hams, Cursetjee & Eduljee.

Glaneuse, 200 cases brandy, Merwanjee Manockjee.

Tayiotdale, 2 casks hardware, Nusserwanjee and Burjorjee Wadia & Co.; 3 casks hardware, Cassum Abdool Rehemon; 12 cases rum, Bomanjee Dadabhoy & Co.

Yeddo (s), 1 case tobacco, J. Neuberg; 24 cases hock, 10 cases burgundy, and 60 cases claret, Kunkler Preiswerck & Co.; 10 cases sherry, H. Rogers & Co.; 20 cases sherry, 18 cases brandy, 6 cases hock, 12 cases champagne, 9 cases moselle, and 2 cases gin, Leggatt & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—12TH JUNE.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Oriflamme, 25 ba'es cotton, H. Bomanjee Touche & Co.

Sternoway, 200 bales cotton, Lallbhay Purbhoodass.

Sir John Mandeville, 500 bales cotton, Grend n Tippet & Co.

Scandoria (s), 15 bales c tton, Vussunjee Veerjee; 7 bales wool, Khoosal Dewchund; 65 bales cotton, Dhunraj Choonechall; 100 bales cotton, Ramnarayen Buldew; 58 bales cotton, Napechand Nowrungraj; 30 bales cotton, Sriram Dowlutram; 1 case Cambay stone, Vundrawan Jamnadass.

Morning Light, 170 bundles gallsand 376 bundles beda, Soondersdass Vagjee

FOR SUEZ.

Khedive (s), 1 case shawl silk piece goods, Ahmedsha Enoofshah; 2 cases woolen piece goods, Saifdeen Goolamhussoo.

FOR HONGKONG.

Travancore (s), 96 bales cotton, Currimbhay Ebram; 12 bales cotton, Dewjeebhoy Goolamhusoon & Co.; 135 bundles fishmaws and sharkfins, Gowalbhoy Samjee; 74 bales cotton, Dadabhoy Cowasjee Tata; 200 bales cotton, Hajareemul Nursingdass; 520 cwts. sandalwood and 13 cases fishmaws Rehimbhoy Alladinbhoy; 190 bundles sharkfins and fishmaws, Ludhabhoy Khakey; 50 bales cotton, Casseeram Teoljaram; 25 bales cotton, Jewunram Jajoda; 14 bales cotton, Jafferjee Goolam Hussein.

Peshawur (s), 1 bale cotton, C. A. Dickinson; 100 bales cotton, Mooljee Thackersey & Co.; 80 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee Touche & Co.

Riga (s), 50 bales wool, Dhunraz Vussondass; 200 bales cotton, Geenl'aas Shamjee; 150 bales cotton, Killick Nixon & Co.; 200 bales cotton, Wallace & Co.; 3 bales cotton, Gungaram Baldew; 100 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee Touche & Co.; 54 bales cotton, Khetsee Canjee; 150 bales cotton, Lyon & Co.; 30 bales cotton and 14 bales wool, Finlay, Scott and Co.; 130 bales cotton, R. L. King & Co.; 102 bales cotton, Becherdass Ambaidass; 3,000 bundles coir yarn, T. S. Narrelwala; 24 bales wool, Cursondass Nensey; 28 bales cotton, Valjee Runchord; 25 bales cotton, Chatterbhoj Varrachand; 45 bales cotton, Luckumsee Ramjee; 18 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton & Co.

Behar (s), 200 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co.; 115 bales cotton, R. L. King & Co.; 62 bales wool, Ralli Brothers; 10 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton, & Co.; 23 bales cotton, Hussuhally Alirunze; 7 chests M. opium, Rogoonath Jugnath; 127 pieces E teeth Currimbhoy Ebram; 17½ chests M. opium, G. Singance.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Travancore (s), 13 chests M. opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee; 4 chests M. opium, G. Singence; 5 chests M. opium, B. Balchund.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

THE undermentioned sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday:—

PIECE GOODS.

					Rs. A. P.
1,000 pieces	Grey Shirtings		40 inch 39 yds.	7 lbs.	5 1 0
500	,,	,,	40 ,, 39 ,,	7 lbs.	5 1 0
750	,,	,,	40 ,, 39 ,,	6 lbs.	4 9 0
250	,,	,,	40 ,, 39 ,,	6½ lbs.	4 12 0
1,000	,,	,,	40 ,, 39 ,,	8½ lbs.	5 12 0
500	,,	,,	45 ,, 39 ,,	8 lbs.	5 13 0
1,000	,,	,, Cambrics	50 ,, 24 ,,	5½ lbs.	3 13 9
1,000	,,	,,	50 ,, 24 ,,	5½ lbs.	3 14 0
2,000	,,	,,	50 ,, 24 ,,	5½ lbs.	3 13 9

COTTON.

250 candies	New Dhollera,	ready	... Rs.	291-6½
50 ,,	,, Do.	ready	... ,,	293½
75 ,,	,, Do.	ready	... ,,	261½
50 ,,	,, Do.	ready	... ,,	261½-62
75 ,,	,, Do.	ready	... ,,	260
50 ,,	,, Do.	ready	... ,,	261
50 ,,	,, Do.	ready	... ,,	258½
25 ,,	,, Jodia (W. selection)		... ,,	243-5
25 ,,	,, Do. (W. selection)		... ,,	244
50 ,,	,, Do. (W. selection)		... ,,	245
50 ,,	,, Bhownuggur	ready	... ,,	262
100 ,,	,, Do.	ready	... ,,	262½
50 ,,	,, Vingorla (W. selection)		... ,,	240

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH

OFFICE—12TH JUNE, 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Red Sea, 12th June, 11-25 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 31 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Turkey, 11th June, 6 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 16 hours 50 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 12th June, 10-20 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 34 minutes.

Latest dates from America.

Via Russia, 11th June, 9-8 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 39 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 12th June, 1-22 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 4 hours 48 minutes.

Latest dates from China.

Via Singapore, 12th June, 12-35 P.M. Time in transit, 5 hours 56 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 11th to 8 P.M. of the 12th June is as follows:—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	6 46	0 30
,, Galle	17 55	11 53
,, Kurrachee	0 43	0 8
,, Madras	27 1	0 36

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 12th June, 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom via Russia, 11th June, 7-30 P.M. Latest dates from Continent of Europe, via Turkey, 11th June, 6 P.M. Latest dates from America, via Russia, 12th June, 2-41 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; Persian line right to London.

MAHABLESHWUR, 12th June, 11-30 A.M.—Office closed this day.

WEATHER REPORTS.

VINGORLA, 12th June, 10 A.M.—Weather overcast, wind southeast, thermometer 87.

CARWAR, 12th June, 11 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south, thermometer 85, barometer 29·83, rainfall 8 cents.

MANGALORE, 12th June, 11 A.M.—Weather rainy, wind southwest, thermometer 86, rainfall 10 cents.

CANNANORE, 12th June, 12 A.M.—Weather rainy, wind southwest, thermometer 79, barometer 29·869, rainfall 40 cents.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 12.

CARY, Captain, 68th Light Infantry, on leave, from Poona.

WRAY, Lieutenant, 108th Regiment, on duty, from Deesa.

TOLLEMACHE, Lieutenant, 68th Light Infantry, on leave, from Poona

Trevor, Captain, 35th M. N. I., from leave, from Matheran.

DEPARTURE.—JUNE 12.

Stilleman, Lieutenant-Colonel, 15th Regiment, on duty, to Mallingaum.

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

By MAJOR-GENERAL J. T. GRANT, C.B., Commanding Poona Division of the Army.

Poona, 11th June 1872.

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave:—

3rd Hussars—Major Blundell, for 30 days, from the 10th June, on privilege leave.

Royal Artillery—Assistant Surgeon Parr, for ten days, from date of departure, on privilege leave.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, June 8.)

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

H. E. the Viceroy and Govr. Genl., under the authority vested in him by 24 & 25 Vic., cap. 67, section 10, is pleased to nominate Robert Eyles Egerton, Esq., Financial Commissioner, Punjab, to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor-General for making Laws and Regulations.

The services of Capt. E. Newbery, Personal Assistant to the Inspector General of Police, Punjab, have been placed at the disposal of the Legislative Department from the 1st March to the 23rd May 1872, both dates inclusive.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The Govr. Genl. in Council is pleased to permit Mr. C. S. Bell to resign H. M.'s Bengal Civil Service from the 1st Feb. last.

Mr. B. H Davidson, Supt. of the Centr l Jail, Moulmein, to be Supt. of Police, 5th grade, in British Burmah, and to rank at the head of that grade.

The Govr. Genl in Council is pleased to promote the Reverend W. W. Nicholls, Junior Chaplain, to be Senior Chaplain, with effect from the 13th May 1872.

The Rev. A. W. Irwin received charge of the Chaplaincy of Mo ar on the 9th Nov. 1871.

The Rev. James Williamson, M. A., Chaplain of the Church of Scotland on the Bengal Establishment, is appointed to officiate as Senior Chaplain during the absence on furlough of the Revd. J. M. Thoms, M. A., or until further orders.

The Rev. Mr. Williamson's services are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal with effect from the 30th instant.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE, AND COMMERCE.

Mr. Francis Fedden, Asst. in the Geological Survey of India, is allowed twenty months' leave of absence to Europe on medical certificate with effect from the 20th ultimo.

Mr. Fedden availed himself on the 10th ultimo of the subsidiary leave for fifteen days granted to him under Notification No. 269, dated 30th April 1872.

In exercise of the power conferred by Act No. XIV, of 1872, section one, His Excellency the Governor-General in Council hereby exempts emigration to, and contracts for labour to be performed in, the Straits Settlement's from all the provisions contained in the Indian Emigration Act, 1871.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

H. E. the Viceroy and Govr. Genl. in Council is pleased to declare the cantonment of Deolee to be part of the Ajmere District.

Under the provisions of section 23 of the Criminal Procedure Code and section 6 of Act XXIL of 1864, His Excellency in Council is further pleased to invest Colonel MacDonald, Commandant of the Indian Police Irregular Force, with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the 1st class, and also with the powers of a Small Cause Court Judge in suits not exceeding Rupees 500, within the limits of the aforementioned cantonment.

Mr. L. S. Saunders, Commissioner of Ajmere, has been granted three months' privilege leave of absence from the 10th July next, or from the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same.

H. E. the Viceroy and Govr. Genl. has been pleased to confer the title of "Rai Bahadoor" upon Baboo Kanai Lall Dey, Teacher of Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence in the Medical College, Calcutta, in recognition of the valuable services rendered by him to the cause of medical science in India.

Asst. Surg. R. Harvey, M.D., assumed medical charge of the 1st Regiment Central India Horse, on the afternoon of the 26th May 1872, from Asst. Surg. H. P. Roberts.

The services of Asst. Surg. H. P. Roberts are re-placed at the disposal of the Bombay Government with effect from the above date.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. H. G. Cowie passed, on the 13th ultimo, the higher examination prescribed for junior officers of the Financial Department.

The services of Mr. R. J. Richardson, C. S., are re-placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

H. E. the Govr. Genl. in Council is pleased to make the following appointments in the Medical Department:—

Depy. Inspr. Genl. of Hospitals, with temporary rank, James Pattison Walker, M. D., to have permanent rank from the 22nd June 1872, vice Deputy Inspr. Genl. of Hospitals C. L. Cox, who vacates on that date on the expiration of his tour of service in that grade.

Surg.-Maj. J. T. C. Ross, Secy. to the Inspr. Genl. of Hospitals, Indian Medl. Dept., to be a Depy. Inspr. Genl. of Hospitals, with temporary rank, from the 22nd June 1872, during the absence on furlough to Europe of Depy Inspr. Genl. of Hospitals D. J. O'Callaghan, or until further orders.

H. E. the Govr. Gen. in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:

Punjab Frontier Force.—1st Punjab Cavalry.

Maj. E. P. W. Ripley, 2nd in Comd. and Squad. Officer, to officiate as Comdt. during the absence of Capt. C. S. Maclean on duty, or until further orders.

Capt. G. C. Bird, 2nd Squad. Sub., to officiate as 2nd in Comd. and Squadron Officer during the period Maj. Ripley may officiate as Comdt, or until further orders.

Capt. F. A. Bertie, 3rd Squad. Officer 3rd Punjab Cavalry, to officiate as 2nd Squadron Officer during the absence on furlough to Europe of Capt. J. R. B. Atkinson, or until further orders.

The above appointments will have effect from the 9th May 1872.

2nd Punjab Cavalry.

Lt. E. B. Bishop, 1st Squad. Sub., to officiate as 2nd Squad. Officer, in addition to his other duties, during the absence on furlough to Europe of Capt. J. H. Broome, or until further orders.

Lt. L. T. Bishop, 2nd Squad. Sub., to officiate as Adjt., in addition to his other duties, during the period Lt. E. B. Bishop may officiate as 2nd Squad. Officer, or until further orders.

4th Punjab Cavalry.

Capt. H. Wylie, Offg. Wing Officer, Corps of Guides, to officiate as 3rd Squadron Officer, vice Lt. H. F. S. Neill, and during the absence on furlough to Europe of Capt. R. P. Blake, or until further orders.

Corps of Guides.

Capt. W. Battye, of the Ben. S. C., to officiate as Wing Officer during the absence on furlough to Europe of Lt. A. G. Hammond, or until further orders.

4th Sikh Infantry.

Capt. B. E. Gowan, 1st Wing Sub. to officiate as 2nd in Command and Wing Officer from the date Capt. A. FitzHugh proceeded on furlough to Europe, and during the absence on furlough of Capt. G. B. Staunforth, or until further orders.

Capt. L. C. deL. Daniell, 2nd Wing Sub., 1st Sikh Infantry, to officiate as Wing Officer, during the period Capt. Gowan may officiate as 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, or until further orders.

2nd Punjab Infantry.

Lt. J. M. D. Lewes, 1st Wing Sub., to officiate as Qr. Mr., in addition to his other duties, during the period Capt. Strettell may officiate as Adjt., or until further orders.

3rd Punjab Infantry.

Capt. J. Finnis, Qr. Mr., to officiate as Wing Officer during the period Capt. C. K. Mackinnon may officiate as Wing Officer 4th Punjab Infantry, or until further orders.

Lt. F. B. Begbie, 2nd Wing Sub., to officiate as Qr. Mr., in addition to his other duties, during the period Capt. Finnis may officiate as Wing Officer, or until further orders.

4th Punjab Infantry.

Lt. A. Gaselee, 1st Wing Sub., to officiate as Adjt., in addition to his other duties, during the period Lt. A. I. Shepherd may officiate as Adjt., Corps of Guides, or until further orders.

The appointments of Lt. W. J. Vousden to officiate as Adjt., and Lt. J. B. Watts to officiate as 1st Squad. Sub. 5th Punjab Cav., Punjab Frontier Force, in G. G. O. No. 410, dated the 12th April 1872, are cancelled, as the furlough granted to Capt. F. S. Carr in G. G. O. No. 320, dated the 22nd March 1872, has been cancelled at his own request.

With reference to paragraph 2 of G. G. O. No. 75, dated the 25th January 1872, Captain A. Scott, of the Ben. S. C., promoted to the rank of Capt. in G. G. O. No. 246 of 1872, is permitted to retain the appointment of Adjt of the 4th Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, with effect from the 4th March 1872.

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Cadre of the late 39th N. I.—Maj. W. A. Garden to be Lt.-Col., and Capt. E. H. C. Simpson, to be Maj. from 17th May 1872, vice Lt.-Col., J. C. Dickson, Bengal Infantry, deceased.

Cadre of the late 9th N. I.—Maj. H. C. Smith to be Lt.-Col., and Capt. F. Gellie to be Maj. from 17th May 1872, vice Lt.-Col., W. A. Garden, removed from the list of Regtl. Lt.-Col.,

Cadre of the late 24th N. I.—Maj. G. N. Saunders to be Lt.-Col., and Capt. G. E. J. Maidman to be Maj. from 17th May 1872, vice Lt.-Col. H. C. Smith, removed from the list of Regtl. Lt.-Cols.

Cadre of the late 41st N. I.—Maj. H. Inglis to be Lt.-Col, and Capt. R. F. Angelo to be Maj. from 17th May 1872, vice Lt.-Col. G. N. Saunders, removed from the list of Regtl. Lt.-Cols.

Cadre of the late 52nd N. I.—Maj. A. Cockburn to be Lt.-Col., and Capt. F. J. N. Mackenzie to be Maj. from 17th May 1872, vice Lt.-Col., H. Inglis, removed from the list of Regtl. Lt.-Cols.

Cadre of the late 3rd European Regiment.—Maj. S. D. White to be Lt.-Col., and Capt. H. G. Saunders, to be Maj. from 17th May 1872, vice Lt.-Col., A. Cockburn, removed from the list of Regtl. Lt.-Cols.

Cadre of the late 18th N. I.—Maj. B. T. Stafford, to be Lt.-Col., and Capt. Gavin Dring Crawfurd to be Maj. from 17th May 1872, vice Lt.-Col. S. D. White, removed from the list of Regtl. Lt.-Cols.

Cadre of the late 25th N. I.—Maj. C. A. Munro, to be Lt.-Col., and Capt. H.P. P. Nash, to be Maj. from 17th May 1872, vice Lt. Col. B. T. Stafford, removed from the list of Regtl. Lt.-Cols.

Cadre of the late 23rd N. I.—Maj. W. G. Waterfield, to be Lt.-Col., J. Bartleman, to be Maj. from 17th May 1872, vice Lt.-Col. C. A. Munro, removed from the list of Regtl. Lt.Cols.

Cadre of the late 17th N. I.—Major J. N. B. Hewett to be Lt.-Col., and Capt. G. Stewart to be Maj. from 17th May 1872, vice Lt.-Col. W. G. Waterfield, removed from the list of Regtl. Lt.-Cols.

Cadre of the late 1st E. B. Fus.—Maj. E. A. C. Lambert to be Lt.-Col., and Capt. G. N. Money to be Maj. from 17th May 1872, vice Lt.-Col. J. N. B. Hewett, removed from the list of Regtl. Lt.-Cols.

Cadre of the late 43rd N. I.—Maj. C. W. Hawes to be Lt.-Col., and Capt. William Reid Martin to be Maj. from 17th May 1872, vice Lt.-Col E. A. C. Lambert, removed from the list of Regtl. Lt.-Cols.

Cadre of the late 15th N. I.—Maj. John George Campbell to be Lt.-Col., and Capt. Leopold E. Evans, to be Maj. from 17th May 1872, vice Lt.-Col., C. W. Hawes, removed from the list of Regtl. Lt.-Cols.

The following order, issued by the Resident at Hyderabad, is confirmed:—

Granting Capt. J. G. Pollock, Offg. Comdt. No. 4 Bat., Hyderabad Contingent, thirty days' general leave of absence on emergent medical certificate, to remain at Matheran, in extension of sixty days' privilege leave of absence which expired on the 6th May 1872.

The following order, issued by the Government of Bombay is confirmed:—

Granting furlough to Europe on medical certificate to the undermentioned officer:—Surg. Charles Thick Eves, of the Madras Medl. Estbt. in Medical charge, 6th Infy., Hyderabad Contingent,—for two years under the Regulations of 1868.

The following order, issued by the Resident at Hyderabad is confirmed:—

Confirming the order issued to No 4 Baty., Hyderabad Contingent, dated the 7th May 1872, directing Lt. E. F. Cambier, Sub. to officiate as Comdt. from the 7th May 1872, until the return from furlough to Europe of Capt. B. F. Pritchard, or until further orders, vice Capt. J. G. Pollock, on sick leave in India permitted to join his own appointment as Comdt. in No. 2 Baty., Hyderabad Contingent.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Ben. S. C., with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secy. of State for India.

Ens. (now Lt.) Henry St. Patrick Maxwell, of the 106th Foot, 2nd Wing Sub. 41st (The Gwalior) Regt. of N. I.,—27th April 1874.

Ens. (now Lt.) H. St. P. Maxwell, of the 106th Foot, 2nd Wing Sub. 41st (The Gwalior) Regt. of N. I., admitted to the Ben. S. C. in G. G. O. No. 599 of this date, will rank as Lt. in that corps under the operation of paragraph 84 of G. G. O. No. 332 of 1861, with effect from the 27th April 1871, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

H. E. the Govr. Genl. in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:

Punjab Frontier Force.—3rd Punjab Cavalry.

Capt. E. C. Codrington, Wing Officer, 5th Goorkha Regt (The Hazara Goorkha Bat.,) to officiate as 2nd Squad. Officer during the period Capt. W. C. Anderson may officiate as 2nd in Comd. and Squad. Officer, or until further orders.

5th Goorkha Regiment (The Hazara Goorkha Battalion).

Capt. W. H. Unwin, 1st Wing Sub., to officiate as Wing Officer during the period Capt. E. C. Codrington may officiate as 2nd Squad. Officer, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, or until further orders.

Capt. W. E. Gowan, of the General List, Inf., to officiate as 1st Wing Sub., vice Capt. W. H. Unwin, or until further orders.

The following order, issued by the Government of Bombay, confirmed:

Granting furlough to Australia and Europe, on private affairs, to the undermentioned officer:

Capt. Robert Stewnix Robertson, of the Ben. S. C.,—for eighteen months under the Regulations of 1868.

The following paragraph of a Military letter from the Right Hon. the Secy. of State for India, No. 81, dated 18th April 1872, is published for general information:

Para. 12. I have to inform you that Mr. W. A. D. Fasken has been appointed an Asst. Surg. on the Bengal Establishment. His commission will be dated 30th March 1872. He has received orders to embark for Calcutta before the 1st June next.

The undermentioned officer of the Medl. Dept., having completed twenty years' service, is promoted to the rank of Surg.-Maj., from the date specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 507 of the 20th June 1864, subject to Her Majesty's approval:

Surg. Stephen Chapman Townsend,—1st June 1872.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:

Surg.-Maj. Samuel Adamson Homan, of the Medl. Dept., in medical charge, 8th Regt. of N. I.,—for two years under the Regulations of 1868.

The services of Lt. (local Capt.) R. Harvey, of the Royal Engrs. Ex. Engr., 4th grade, Department Public Works, who was temporarily employed with the Looshai Expeditionary Force, are replaced at the disposal of the Public Works Department with effect from the 24th June 1872.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. P. J. Bruff, Ex. Engr, 4th grade, Agra District, Rajpootana (State) Railroway, is granted four months' special leave of absence under section 12, chapter IV. of the Civil Leave Code, in suppression of the three months' leave granted in Public Works Department Notification No. 352 of the 8th current.

Col. A. Taylor, C. B., R. E., Chief Engineer for Military Special Works, assumed charge of his office on the 19th May 1872.

The undermentioned persons are appointed on probation to the Public Works, Department as Accountants in the grades specified, and with effect from the dates noted opposite their names, and posted to the Indus Valley (State) Railway:

Mr. C. G. C. Davis, as Accountant, 3rd grade, from 8th April 1872.

Mr. E. H. FitzGerald, as Accountant, 4th grade, from 6th April 1872.

Second Capt. H. S. Clive, R.E., is appointed to the Public Works Department, under Public Works Code, chapter II., section IV., paras. 4c and 4d, as amended by Standing Order No. 16 of 1871, and posted to the Ranekhet Division, 7th Circle Military Works.

The second paragraph of Public Works Department Notification No. 108 of the 26th Feb. last, transferring Mr. G. J. H. Glinn to the Indus Valley Railway, is cancelled. Mr. Glinn will remain attached to the Punjab Northern Railway in his substantive rank of Ex. Engr., 1st grade.

Mr. G. J. H. Glinn, Ex. Engr., 1st grade, Punjab Northern State Railway, is granted six months' leave of absence on medical certificate, with effect from the 17th April last.

Mr. J. F. Bevan, Asst. Supt., 2nd grade, is granted furlough to Europe for two years under section 7 a, and thirty days preparatory leave under section 15 a, and paragraph 2 of section 17 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 7th May 1872.

Mr. H. Carson, an Asst. Supt. of the 1st grade, is grant six months' leave to Europe on private affairs, under section 5, and subsidiary leave for thirty days under section 10 of Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 5th June 1872.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Peshawur District Order, dated the 20th May 1872, appointing Asst. Surg. R. M. Downie, M.B., 36th N. I., to the medical charge of the 4th and 8th Companies Bengal Sappers and Miners, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 18th March 1872.

3rd Bengal Cavalry.—Regtl. Order, dated the 8th May 1872, appointing Lt. G. H. Elliott, Ben. S. C., to officiate as 3rd Squad. Officer, vice Lt. G. T. Moules, proceeded on sick furlough, and to officiate as Adjt. in addition, &c., with effect from the 3rd Feb. 1872.

Lt. G. H. Elliott to officiate as 1st Squad. Sub., vice Lt. S. A. Swinley, on sick furlough, and to officiate as 3rd Squad Officer, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 19th April 1872.

[This is in substitution of the orders published in G. O. C. C. 22nd February and 17th May, pp. 84 and 235.]

15th N. I.—Regtl. Order, dated the 16th May 1872, making the following officiating appointments in the room of Lt.-Col. G. H. Thompson, 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, proceeded on leave:—

Capt. G. R. Hennessy, Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command and Wing Officer.

Capt. R. E. S. Smith, Adjt., to officiate as Wing Officer.

Lt. H. A. Abbott, 1st Wing Sub., to officiate as Adjt., in addition to his other duties.

Dated the 22nd May 1872, making the following appointments, in the room of Capt. G. R. Hennessy, Wing Officer, (officiating 2nd in Command and Wing Officer), proceeding on leave:—

Capt. R. E. S. Smith, Adjt., to officiate as 2nd in Command and Wing Officer.

Lt. F. A. Remmington, Qrmr., to officiate as Wing Officer.

Lt. H. C. Halkett, 2nd Wing Sub. to officiate as Qrmr., in addition to his other duties.

NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, 8TH MAY.

You remember what I said about Simla hotels, khitmutgars, and so on? You do, do you? Then rejoice aloud. One of the gang, I miss his old familiar face, has been caught tripping at last, and has got what counts in this part of the world as a severe sentence. In England he would not have got much more had he banged his wife into hysterics and then flung her out of a three-storey window. Poor "Edoo," untaught, misguided man was found to have robbed his master. He stole a pair of braces, a stick of cosmetique, and his employer's favourite glass eye! Aye, aye! I hear you ejaculate in wonder. But equal to the atrocity was its swift punishment. When that zealous Inspector, Mr. Farhall, brought the full iniquity to light, glass eye and all, the indignant Rhadamanthus was not to be trifled with, so Mister Edoo got 25 lashes, three months solitary and another 21 in hard labour. He may emerge from his captivity an excellent compositor, a dutiful parent, and a fond, fond husband, but if I should be condemned to Simla in 1874 he will never be to me the same Edoo whom I saw, or was wont to see, so sleek, so handsome, behind the Colonel's chair, so scornful in passing me by when it fell to his lot to distribute the green peas out of the jam bottle on the retired list.

You would observe the number of appointments which a Calcutta paper thought fit to fill up, in consequence of a terrible but easily explained mistake I made in saying that Mr. Bayley was included in the salute which was only for Mr. A. Hobhouse, who took his seat on the day referred to. Much as he deserves it, and much as all his friends would desire it, there is nothing settled about Mr. Bayley's elevation as yet. I had my mistake upon excellent authority, but it does not appear to have been excellent enough. Not excellent enough to produce a Councillor's salute any way. Poor Stiggins of some remote Sonthal Settlement must be awfully disappointed. He had to make doleful answers to at least 115 letters of gratulation from as many friends, male and female, who rejoiced with him, as they thought, on his undeserved promotion to the "Rhea" Commission or the "Dengue" Commission, or something of that sort. Poor Stiggins, it was a sad enough fallacy, but what had he done that he should be cursed with 115 friends, and all so buoyant, and all so refreshingly confident that what was promotion to Stiggins, C.S., must be not remotely advantageous to themselves? It may be a comfort to all disappointed principals and friends to know that no one yet knows what is is to be done,—or even if the Viceroy intends to fill up the vacancy at all. In any case the choice rests between Mr. Bayley and Mr. Arbuthnot; the latter having been an acting Governor, the former one of the oldest and best liked of the old school who are so fast leaving us, either for Bayswater or Clifton or Hades. Don't let me make you melancholy by so lugubrious a triplet. Very likely Hades is the best of the lot, and it has no park-keepers or hawkers of pebbles.

We have had curious weather this year. Just now, and for nearly ten days past, it has been brilliant summer; too hot in the sun to either walk or ride with impunity or without an umbrella. I believe the terms are synonymous. In that creed all the Baboos are with me. You see a lot of coarse looking ghee-fed men of that class knocking about, and every man jack must have his umbrella as if he never in his life had made one of nine inside a Chitpore Road Dum-dummer; or, as our friends of the *Anglo-Saxon* would call it, Dam, d—— her.

BROACH, 11TH JUNE.

Poor, forlorn Broach, thy state is much to be pitied! We cannot divine the motive that induces Government to keep Broach always in the background as far as administration of justice and security of property is concerned. In former times there used to be one District Judge and one Assistant Judge to carry out legal proceedings and administer justice in Broach, but after a time the scissors was applied to one of these. Unfortunately in course of time even the fate of the surviving one was doomed, and Broachites were given to understand that they must depend on Surat for the justice they used to get so cheap at their own doors.

In Surat there is one Session Judge and an Assistant, and it is directed by Government that the latter shall pass a week once a month in Broach for the disposal of criminal proceedings, and the Sessions Judge in the same way to set apart a week once every quarter for the disposal of all offences. Government undoubtedly saves a good deal of money by the abolition of these Courts from Broach, but looking at the inconvenience and trouble Broach people are put to in getting speedy justice, a sacrifice of a few thousands could not be called amiss, because, if not two, one Assistant Judge's court is sadly needed. A person, to get a single copy of a decree or any other document, is obliged to go to Surat at the sacrifice of time, business, and some rupees for fares into the bargain, and yet Broach is a more rising town than Surat in very respect.

The cotton ginning season is now entirely at an end. The doors of the factories are closed, and some of the managers intend to go to England to enjoy a few pleasant months there after the hard turmoil attendant to the season's ginning work. The Albert and the Victoria declared a dividend of ten per cent. The Anglo-Indian will declare its share according to its usual custom at the beginning of the new ginning season that will set in in January 1873. The Mofussil Company this year, taking everything into consideration, has done a very fair share of work in ginning as well as purchasing. The purchase has shown the native merchants what an experienced Hindustance-understanding European merchant can do.

Dengue fever resides in some houses yet. The heat is really oppressive, and rain is eagerly looked for. Mr. White, the Collector, returned from Unclesur, and is at present in Broach.

A CONTRIBUTION FROM OUR OWN POET.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your contemporary the *Times of India*, like Moses and Sons, the tailors, seems to keep a poet, who is great in distorted nursery rhymes. If you think it desirable to add such a functionary to your staff, I hope that you will consider my claim. I am not long out of the nursery, and have a very distinct recollection of some of the rhymes I learned there, and I flatter myself that my adaptations will be found correct. If you should object that there is somewhat of personality in the specimens which I enclose, allow me to call your attention to the fact that vulgarity and personality seem to be the strong points of the productions in the *Times of India* to which I refer.

G. CATNACH, JUNIOR.

1.

There was a little man,
And he had a little gun,
And his bullets were made of wood, wood, wood;
But he shot left and right
At whate'er came in sight,
And always hit the mark when he could, could, could.

2.

There was a little man,
And he had a little pen,
But all that he wrote was a mull, mull, mull;
And yet he never stopt,
For he wrote till he dropt,
And every one who read cried, how dull, dull, dull!

3.

Bah! Bah! Black sheep! have you any wool?
Yes, my little man, my brains are quite full,
For they go a wool-gathering and get a great store,
And I write it out in yards, and then I gather more.

4.

My newspaper's muddled I cannot tell how,
Though I work like a horse when he's drawing the plough,
With a whing, whang, waddle oh,
My brain's in an addle oh,
Bluey Boy, Bubble oh! under the moon!
I wrote like a Solon on Finance and War,
Commissariat affairs, but made a *faux pas*,
With a &c.

5.

Dick Temple's our ruler, and we stand in fear,
For we must go with him his Budget to hear:
For of all the Financiers he has the worst way,
And whatever he taxes we all have to pay.
This way—that way—whichever he will,
He's sure to do something that we shall take ill.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—Opinions of the Press.—"Those who have not yet tried Maravilla will do well to do so."—*Morning Post.* "It may justly be called the perfection of prepared Cocoa."—*British Medical Journal*

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The *Globe* says, "Taylor Brothers' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage."

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by TAYLOR BROTHERS under the ablest homœopathic advice aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma, and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by Taylor Brothers, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets only by Storekeepers and others all over the world. Steam Mills, Brick Lane, London. Export Cocoa Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF THE 24TH MAY.

ABOUT four o'clock yesterday afternoon, the P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Columbian, Captain W. C. Angove, anchored in harbour, with the English mail of the 24th ult. on board. The Columbian sailed from Suez on the 31st ult., arrived at Aden on the 5th instant, and resumed her voyage on the same day. During the first part of the passage from Aden she experienced moderate monsoon weather, and latterly light northerly winds with S. W. swell. She brings the following passengers:—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Mrs. Richardson. Mrs. Tickell.
Mr. A. Cappell. Capt. Fitzhugh's two ayahs.
Mr. G. M. Carter. Major Ward's ayah.
Mr. W. M. Hollands. Capt. Badcock's ayah.
Mr. J. Mimors.

FROM BRINDISI.

Col. Francis. Mr. Khodadad Beg.
Mr. T. Mason.

FROM SUEZ—Mrs. Barton's ayah.
FROM ADEN—One native.

WEEKLY LONDON LETTER.

(SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

LONDON, 25TH MAY.

WE are still in the throes of the "Indirect Claims" controversy, and, though we are all as heartily sick of the business as it is well possible to be, there is no help but to go on with it. For the moment we are waiting on the American Senate's decision, but next week Parliament re-assembles, and there is every prospect of some very sharp discussion in both Houses. The vexed topic will be the Supplementary Article to the Treaty of Washington which Lord Granville has proposed, and which the President has referred to the Senate. The Foreign Affairs Committee of that body approves the article, but the Senate itself will probably debate it for a fortnight to come, and, since the legal majority required is two-thirds of the members actually present and voting, the result is at least doubtful. At first we were disposed to hope the article would be accepted, and thus the Treaty be saved, but a more deliberate consideration of its terms has led us seriously to doubt whether its acceptance and ratification would gain our ends. We have constantly maintained that we will not go on with the arbitration unless the Indirect Claims be withdrawn, and unless that withdrawal be brought to the notice of the arbitrators, so as to be a virtual cancelling of the part in the American "Case" which embodies those particular claims. And we certainly thought that Lord Granville and Mr. Gladstone knew of this our determination, that they shared it, and that they had learned such a lesson from the original blunder of the Treaty, as not to rest content with any more understandings. But what does the supplementary article amount to? It does not bind the Americans to withdraw the indirect claims at all; it merely recites that the President, in consideration of an agreement in the general principle, will not make any claim of the kind. But the claim *has been* made; it is before the arbitrators, and there is absolutely nothing in the article to prevent them from considering this claim, and giving an award on it—nothing, except—what? An "understanding," the original mistake repeated. In order to spare the President's delicate feelings, and to study the susceptibilities of the American people, we again shrink from putting in plain English what we, and, as we hope, the Americans mean, and rest content with an "understanding" that the counsel on the American side are not to press the claim. Instead of the President amending his "Case," so as to make it consistent with our interpretation of the Treaty, the article reads as if he stipulated for a concession on our side before he made a similar concession—a description of our relative position which is utterly inconsistent with fact. If it were only a question of etiquette we could soon get over that—for we are by no means proud—but it is really something more. The Americans, ever since they saw that we would not stand the indirect claims, have maintained that they really did not want any damages under that head, they merely desired to strengthen their argument as the aggrieved side by showing all that they had suffered. We, knowing that the Treaty gave the arbitrators the dangerous power of awarding a lump sum, without the necessity of specifying ships' names, declined to admit that such grounds of action came within the scope of the arbitrators' review, and insisted that they should be excluded, and that the tribunal should know they had been excluded. But, if the article is passed as we now have it, the Americans will have gained that important point, unless of course it is "understood" that they are not to act on it. Thus, until the award be given, we should to all appearance remain on the tenter-hooks of suspense, doubtful whether the decision, if against us, would be for actual losses, say two millions sterling, or general and aggravated losses—say ten millions. Of course the answer by Lord Granville's friends is clear enough. The article, they say, is virtually a withdrawal; since it forms part of the Treaty it necessarily goes before the arbitrators as, legally if not chronologically, anticipating both cases and counter cases, so that no special instructions are needed. If after that clear definition of the limits of their powers the arbitrators give an award which may seem to cover indirect damages, so much the worse for them—we should in that case repudiate it. This is very plausible, and, if sharp experience had not rendered us justifiably suspicious, it might be enough; but it is sure not to be enough on the present occasion. The worst of it is, that, like all weak attempts to smooth over a difficulty, the compromise pleases neither side completely. We grumble at the insufficiency of the article from our point of view, but the Americans are equally dissatisfied at having to concede what to us seems no concession at all. Since we were sure to irritate their susceptibilities in any case, it does seem a singular pity that we did not do so to some purpose, that is, make our meaning clear, and secure the point at which we were aiming. As things have turned out, the New York *Tribune* and *Herald* are storming to a degree that could hardly have been exceeded if the supplementary article had embodied a clear and straightforward withdrawal of the indirect claims and a public retractation of the grounds advanced. Thus, however matters end, we have the pleasant prospect of dissatisfaction and grumbling, with a residuum of ill-will created by the very negotiations intended to bring about an agreement.

Worthy Sir Stafford Northcote has added fuel to the flame by some more well intentioned blundering. He addressed the Exeter Chamber of Commerce a few days ago, and alluding to the indirect claims he said that his colleagues, like himself, certainly understood those claims were not to be put forward. He frankly admitted that this explanation put them in a very awkward position with their American colleagues. The awkwardness was revealed much more promptly than he had expected. Telegraphed at once to America Sir Stafford's language received immediate notice from General Butler, who put before the House of Representatives a motion for enquiring into the truth of these statements. All Americans, like all Englishmen, outside the official pale are naturally puzzled and irritated by these mystifications, and want to get at the truth. It is perfectly natural, but, while the work of recrimination goes on, what becomes of the good feeling, fraternity, and what not, that were to have been the first fruits of this great international agreement? Sir Stafford's maladroitness is specially to be lamented. If he had spoken out three months ago the question would have been settled by this time; if he had waited three months longer, nothing that he said would probably have done much harm, for the arbitration might then be over or nearly so. But he has spoken at the very crisis of the arrangement so as to prejudice opponents when it would have been wise policy to soothe them.

It seems to be almost unavoidable that a further adjournment of the proceedings at Geneva should take place. The next day of meeting is exactly three weeks hence, the 15th of June, and it is very doubtful whether the question of the supplementary article, even if accepted by the American Senate, will be settled in time for the arbitrators, who must have it legally before them. In that case the first meeting will be purely formal, and there will then be an adjournment for a month at least, probably for two months.

A paper on competitive examinations as applied to the Civil Service in India was read at a meeting of the Society of Arts on Tuesday by Dr. George Birdwood, who described himself as having had great experience of these examinations. He pronounced his opinion very strongly against them, and declared that he was prepared to vote for their total abolition. The doctor believed the system to be a delusion and a snare, and quoted Mr. Mathew Arnold, who used the following language—"I have borne a part in the examinations for the Indian Civil Service, and I can truly say that the candidates to whom I gave the highest marks were almost, without exception, the candidates whom I would not have appointed." That is exactly what opponents of the system among ourselves have constantly said, regarding success in competition, not as any proof of natural talent, but as only evidence of skill in cramming. Of course the supporters would dispute the justice of that epithet. They would say: "What you call successful cramming is simply educational influence of the best sort; the teacher is successful because he brings out the talent in the individual." Again, one of Dr. Birdwood's illustrations is somewhat incomplete. He said, "Look to the points and poses of your steed, but do not rest the choice of a coach horse on the issue of a race; for the simple reason that you do not want racers in harness." Of course, the answer is that, if tests bring out any good qualities in a horse, that is better than buying an animal in the dark which may have no good qualities at all. But there is really a very general dissatisfaction here with the competitive system. After all, theory is worth nothing on such a point; we must look at the practical results. And it is, to say the least, more than doubtful whether the State is as well served by its subordinates now as it was a quarter of a century ago. It ought, of course, to be much better served, as the necessary spread of intelligence and the improvement in all educational agencies have placed our youth far ahead of their fathers, without any need of special cramming. But look at our administrative departments here. At a recent competitive examination there were above four hundred candidates for three appointments. Is it at all certain that among so many good heads the number of marks really gave us the best, or that an able and conscientious Minister, exercising his patronage, would not have made a better selection? Dr. Birdwood was of course specially severe on the system as it affected India. "The old interest of the India House in their servants," he says, "and their reverence for the House, and the old *esprit de corps* which bound the members of the service together, have all been destroyed at one blow by competitive examination." Most of the other speakers at the same meeting, among others Mr. Eastwick, M.P., who was in the chair, General Sir Le Grand Jacob, Mr. Chadwick, Mr. William Tayler, &c., coincided with him, General Jacob observing that the services were losing the high tone which formerly characterised them, and he attributed this to the competitive system.

A painful case has been heard lately at Marlborough Street Police Court. A young fellow named Robert Leighton Remington was charged with obtaining money under false pretences from a Mr. Bernard Engel, an Army Agent in Great Marlborough street. The amount obtained appears to have been about £1,800, and the false pretence was a misstatement as to age and expectations under his father's will. He had stated that he was of age on the 21st of March last, that he was one of four children, and that he was entitled to a fifth part of a sum of money left by his father. The principal witness against him unfortunately, though almost necessarily, was his own mother, who gave evidence which distinctly contradicted his statements about age, number of children, &c. She stated that she was the widow of Mr. Frederick Reginald Remington, who had been the head of the firm in Bombay, and she also named Major Charter as the sole surviving trustee under the will. The case has been again remanded, but sufficient has been already disclosed to excite unpleasant suspicions. The accused appears, from some side facts that came out, to have got into the hands of West-end money lenders, from more than one of whom hints as to an arrangement on favourable terms were transmitted to the mother. She appears, however, not to have listened to any of them, but to have put herself in the hands of her solicitor. In fact, her son's counsel broadly stated, when application was made by the prosecutor's counsel for a remand, that the object of this was "to put on the screw."

I observe that Sir Charles Jackson, who was President of the Bombay Bank Commission, has been appointed auditor of the Indian Office, a post that has remained vacant since the death of Major General Jameson,

Prince Arthur has been starring it in Liverpool, and has had a splendid reception. This son of Queen Victoria, from all I hear, is a youth of unusual promise and of rare personal excellences, and, fortunately perhaps, he is not unwilling to bear his part in those strictly social duties, which afford an opportunity to let his merits be known. He is to take the chair on Monday at the annual dinner of the Caledonian Asylum. The list of stewards includes a host of London Caledonians from Buccleuch to Elcho, from Mackenzie of Seaforth to Mackenzie of Kintail, from the descendant of a hundred chieftains to the progenitor of a hundred prospectuses. Oddly enough the names of City promoters muster pretty thickly at this festive gathering. Besides Mackenzie we have "Baron Grant," Samuel Laing, Kintrea, and others; while, like a couple of gorgeous Oriental exotics among this rank crop of thistles, come the names of Mr. Reuben Sassoon and Mr. Arthur Sassoon.

Baron Grant has just made a purchase of land in the City, which illustrates the rise in value of such properties. He has bought the freehold of ground on which his own offices stand at 24, Lombard Street, for the sum of £60,000. The land represents an area of 1,530 square feet, and the purchase averages, exclusive of the value of the premises, over £32 per square foot. But I have no idea that this is an injudicious investment. On the contrary, I do not think the irrepressible baron could have put his money to better use. Another sale has just been made of the same kind. The freehold of the Poultry Chapel and schools, occupying 7,440 square feet, was sold at public auction for £50,200, that is, nearly £7 per square foot, to a buyer representing, it is understood, the directors of the London Joint Stock Bank, whose premises adjoin. The difference in value between the two sites seems enormous, but the explanation is that the one is in a back situation off the main street, while the other is about the best spot on the best site in the City proper.

Before I have done with promoters, I should mention the latest important addition to that useful fraternity here. At 237, Gresham House, the engineer will see a suite of offices with the address, Arthur Green and Co., on the doors, but he would be greatly surprised to be told of whom the firm consists. The members are the three following gentlemen—Mr. Henry Labouchere, late M. P. for Middlesex, and previously M. P. for Windsor, subsequently the "Besieged Resident" who contributed such racy letters to the *Daily News* from inside Paris, at present part proprietor of that journal and lessee of the Queen's Theatre: the Honourable H. A. Stanhope, second son of Earl Stanhope, and therefore brother of Lord Mahon, as well as brother of the Countess Beauchamp,—the object, when a child, of Macaulay's famous rhymed Valentine—and, thirdly, a Mr. Staniford. The firm has commenced business as promoters, Mr. Labouchere contributing fertility of invention as well as money, Mr. Stanhope bringing a connection of some value for obtaining concessions abroad, and Mr. Staniford supplying the heavy business qualifications. Why young Stanhope should want to make money in the City as so many other scions of the aristocracy are doing is intelligible enough, but Mr. Labouchere's motives are less comprehensible. He is reputed to be worth £12,000 a year, and, though I daresay he drops a few thousands every year in the Queen's Theatre, he must still be thoroughly independent. However, there he is, and there he may be seen any day, in the throes of prospectus compilation, a cigarette in mouth and pen in hand, emulating Baron Grant and the other heroes that lived before Agamemnon. The designation of the firm, Arthur Green & Co., would be a mystery to most people who did not know Labouchere; he selected it no doubt as indicating, not the names of his partners, but the intellectual cast of his possible clients.

The reports of the British Indian and Anglo-Mediterranean Telegraph companies have been issued to-day along with the Falmouth and Marseilles companies, all of which are now virtually amalgamated as from the 1st of April last. The British Indian directors give the net profits for the six months ending 31st March as £60,997-1-7, and they propose a dividend of 2½ per cent. for the quarter, which, with the interim distribution, makes at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum. The report also mentions the resolution of the Telegraph Conference held at Rome to reduce messages of 20 words from £4·10 to £4 on the 1st July next. The Anglo-Mediterranean Company's report is for the eleven months ending 31st March, and states that the net profits have been £64,317-14-2, out of which a dividend of £8-8-4 per cent., making, with the previous distributions, a total equal to 15 per cent. per annum is recommended. All the reports are very favourable. It is now proposed to call the new company the "Eastern Submarine," but nothing is yet decided.

The Indigo sales which closed on Tuesday went off with great flatness at a general decline. Of Bombay Figs 18 chests ordinary quality were sold at 11d. and one chest at 1s. per lb., the rest withdrawn.

BRITISH INDIA AT THE BEGINNING OF 1872.

EMPIRE IN ASIA, HOW WE CAME BY IT. A book of Confessions; by W. M. TORRENS, M.P.

(*Translated for the Bombay Gazette from the Revue des Deux Mondes for February.*)

A SUCCESSION of symptoms, like the harbingers of storm, direct the attention of statesmen to British India. The assassination of Chief Justice Norman has been followed by that of the Viceroy. The fanatics know well that the highest representatives of the power they detest are at the mercy of their poignards; from one end of the country to the other the conviction spreads and strengthens that at no distant day the British Empire in Asia will break up, and that the deliverers will be either the Russians or the Chinese. No one can tell the source of this belief; it is nourished in mystery, but has taken root and begins to bear fruit.

There are many causes for this bitter hostility, but to explain it we need only recal the traditions of the violence and broken faith that distinguished the history of the E. I. Company. It was not till 1858, when the Queen assumed the sovereignty of India, that endeavours were made to make the natives forget their sufferings and to develop the material resources of the country by the construction of roads, canals, railways and telegraphs, by commercial and agricultural improvements, and by the spread of education in spite of the old school of politicians. These slow and tardy reforms are still far from having the desired effect, especially as regards the Mahomedans, whose religious fanaticism prevents all satisfactory intercourse. They care little for the so-called benefits of civilization, the opening of railways, the equality of all before the law. It is vain to expect them to be reconciled with the idea of a Christian Power being supreme in India; they will never be satisfied till they see the English pack up bag and baggage, and leave the country where they formerly ruled, and where they hope some day to be again masters.

We find, however, some who cherish the idea that there is no radical hostility on the part of the Mahomedans. Colonel Nassau Lees thinks them ready to submit to English rule as a necessary evil, and to live as peaceably under it as under a Mahomedan Government if treated with consideration and wisely governed. Colonel Lees admits that there is still much reform required, especially in matters connected with education, procedure, and general administration, before these conditions are fulfilled. But, on the other hand, Dr. Hunter has drawn a gloomy picture of the relations between the Indian Mahomedans and their Christian rulers, and, although his book has met with much opposition, the march of events seems to prove its correctness.

For an account of the sect of the Wahabees, reference should be made to the works of Dr. Hunter and M. Vambery, the latter of whom, after describing this dangerous sect, regrets the want of vigour in the present Government, whom he advises to "be more resolutely Asiatic." This seems the opinion of some of the high officials, as well as of a section of the London Press, as the recent case of Mr. Cowan proves. The Kookas, a sect hitherto harmless, and founded 18 years ago by a Sikh reformer, are supposed to number about 100,000. In January last, for reasons that are still unknown, an armed body of about 300 rebelled, and, being seized by Mr. Cowan, some 50 of them were blown away. Mr. Commissioner Forsyth afterwards caused 16 more to be shot—the total number killed being estimated at 120. The Governor-General has ordered Mr. Cowan to be suspended pending enquiry, but some of the London newspapers blame this as an act of weakness, and consider Mr. Cowan worthy of the greatest praise.

The Governor-General thus accused of weakness is Lord Mayo, who was assassinated at the Andamans on the 8th February. When Lord Naas, he filled the office of Secretary for Ireland under Mr. Disraeli's Administration, and to get rid of him he was sent to India. He was a man of good intentions, but not conspicuous for ability. His nomination as Viceroy was so ill received, that if he had not already embarked he would have been recalled. Although his accession to office was ominous, it must be admitted that he made himself popular in India. He will be succeeded by Lord Northbrook, who, though still young, has a thorough acquaintance with the affairs of State, having held office of one kind and another for 25 years.

Lord Mayo must at least have the credit of having indicated the danger from imposing too heavy taxes, and of having proposed useful and economical reforms. In October 1870 he wrote—"The discontent is general both among Europeans and natives on account of the excessive increase of taxation. I think that the continuance of this state of feeling constitutes a political danger whose gravity cannot be too much dwelt upon—the ill-feeling of a few disbanded sepoys and of our native army is not to be compared with the general disaffection.... We cannot reckon of the continuance of tranquillity, and I am of opinion that the public feeling in regard to taxation is a more probable source of troubles and danger than the reduction in our native army which we have proposed. Of the two evils I would chose the lesser." To understand these reductions we should explain that the armed forces maintained by England in its Asiatic possessions amount to nearly 200,000, of whom a third are Europeans. The cost of the army is 16 millions, nearly, a third of the revenues of India. Lord Mayo was of opinion that the native army might be reduced to 8,000 (S.O), thus enabling a considerable saving and reduction of taxation to be made. But the military authorities did not concur, and we find the Commander-in-Chief writing as follows—"Our experience should make us distrust this apparent quiet—troubles may spring up unexpectedly, and when not suppressed at once on the spot, they are sure to extend in all directions. Some of the native States have considerable forces, which, however friendly the rulers individually are, may at any time turn against us."

When we consider the internal state of India as depicted by men who have lived there, we have no difficulty in perceiving that a sudden reduction in the standing army would be premature and perilous. Is it not worth while to examine if the complaints about excessive taxation are well-founded, and to consider if there is no other remedy but a reduction in the army? In 1856 the revenue of India was 835 millions of francs, in 1870 it was 1,270, showing an increase of 50 per cent. in 15 years. In a country of 150 millions of souls this does not, at first sight, appear excessive, especially if it is compared with the Budget of Great Britain, which shows a revenue of about 1,800 millions for 30 millions of population. But we must not lose sight of the fact that the annual income of Great Britain is 22 or 23 milliards, while that of India is only 7 or 8 milliards. It follows from this that taxation in Great Britain is only one-twelfth of the income—while in India it amounts to one sixth—that is to say, twice as great in proportion. In France the taxation before 1870 was barely one-eighth, but it is probably greater now.

These comparisons seem to prove that taxation in India, though heavy, would yet be bearable if it were equally distributed. But unhappily it is not so, for some of the taxes, such as the salt tax, press intolerably on the poor. In certain districts also, more than in others, the miserable state of the population is most distressing, especially after a bad harvest. Five years ago, as is well known, 600,000 people died in one province within one hundred leagues of Calcutta. The chief items of charge are the army and public works, including a guarantee of 5 per cent. on 1½ milliards that have been invested in railways. Nor must it be forgotten that Englishmen rarely settle in India, and that the fortunes they make there are spent in England. India may thus be considered to pay an annual ransom of 150 or 200 million francs to Englishmen who are little better than foreigners—and this drainage, slow but sure, must in time impoverish the country.

We derive most of these details from the remarkable work, quoted at the head of this article, published by a member of Parliament, Mr. Torrens. It is a history of the conquest of India from the point of view, Christian and philanthropic, usually taken up by Mr. John Bright in his honest but unstatesmanlike orations. Mr. Torrens calls things by their name, and makes no attempt to conceal the naked truth in addressing the people whose fertile countries have been subjected to English rule. Mr. Torrens cannot reconcile the conquest of India with the commandment, 'Thou shalt not covet,' but as England has coveted and seized her neighbour's goods he thinks she ought to manage them carefully. He thinks that the natives should have a share in the administration of justice, and that, above all things, good faith should be kept with the native States. While we admit, with Mr. Torrens, that the British conquerors of India have not always been scrupulous in their choice of means, and that their will is often one of might, not right, we must remember the former state of misery and oppression in which the country existed under the Rajahs and Nawabs. The country has changed hands now, and rebellion is suppressed with the strong hand—so much the worse for the rebels; but in return a future is being opened out for India. The end may not justify the means, but the means ought not to make us regret the end.

Notwithstanding the great extension of the British power in India, it seems not to have reached its limits, at least in the direction of China and the east of the Gulf of Bengal, which is now nearly encircled by British possessions. Since their failure to open up communications from Saigon by the Mekong the English seem to have redoubled their exertions to open a route from India to China. To this cause may be attributed the recent expedition against the Looshais undertaken with the avowed object of releasing a few prisoners. The latest news of the expedition announced that General Bourchier had nearly reached Poiboy, the principal fortress of the Looshais, but we may be permitted to suppose that the expedition will not stop there, but that Yunan is its real object, and that some projects of annexation are in reserve. The camp at Delhi is ready to assure proper reserves if required.

If England can succeed in opening up a route to China, the commerce of India will gain great advantages and support. The energy with which England pursues her rule in distant lands is truly admirable; she takes every opportunity of advancing, and never retreats save to make a better start. She has taken for her political motto in Asia the development of civilization and the happiness of the governed, and will end by stifling all animosity and assuring her Empire.

BOMBAY.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.—From Wednesday the 5th till Tuesday the 11th inst. 1,285 new suits were filed in the Small Causes Court.

THE POOR-BOX.—The Senior Magistrate acknowledges with thanks the receipt of Rs. 2 from "S. T.," contributed to the Fort Police Court poor-box.

DACOITY AT MANDVEE.—We learn that on Sunday last a gang of Bheels looted a few of the villagers of the Mandvee talooka, in the Surat collectorate.

THE WEATHER AT GUJERAT.—We hear that on Sunday there was a heavy fall of rain accompanied with thunder and lightning in some parts of Gujerat.

THEFT.—Yesterday in the Girgaum Police Court a Goanese named Francisco Souza was sent to jail for seven days for stealing two copper pots belonging to one Tookaram Baboo.

EARTHQUAKE AT UMULSAR.—The Surat correspondent of the *Jam-i-Jamshed* states that on Saturday, about 9 P.M., a shock of earthquake was felt at Umulsar, in the Surat collectorate, which lasted about a minute.

INQUEST.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Tuesday at the Morgue, Camatee poors, concerning the death of one Richard Kennedy. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased died from apoplexy, induced by excessive drinking.

THE EFFECT OF TUESDAY'S STORM.—An upper storey of a house No. 31, situated in Camatee poora 8th Lane, was struck by lightning on Tuesday at 7-30 P.M., splitting the greater portion of the wall. Fortunately the inmates of the house were not injured.

DEATH FROM DROWNING.—On Tuesday an inquest was held at Lower Colaba on the body of a Hindoo named Ramjee Luxmon. The jury upon the evidence came to the conclusion that the man's death was caused by his having been accidentally drowned in the sea at the basin of the Gun Carriage reclamation.

THE BARODA RAILWAY.—The *Ahmedabad Summachar* recommends the B. B. and C. I. Railway to run a night train between Ahmedabad and Bombay. The various advantages of a night train are pointed out, and a hope is expressed that the railway authorities will not fail to give effect to this recommendation.

NOTORIOUS THIEVES.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday Syajee Nursoo and Rama Khundoo were charged before Mr. Woodward with being found between sunset and sunrise at Nagpada, and failing to give a satisfactory account of themselves. They admitted the offence and were each sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST AND FORGERY.—We understand that the further hearing of the charges of criminal breach of trust and forgery preferred against Bomanshaw Jamsetjee and Byramjee Framjee, of Messrs. Mooljee Thakersey and Co., in the Court of the full-power magistrate of Broach, has been fixed for Monday the 17th inst. Mr. Pandoorang Balibhudra, pleader, conducts the prosecution; Mr. Pestonjee Dinshaw, solicitor, conducts the defence.

BARODA—A PRISONER RELEASED.—In the year 1863, Tatia Saheb Patwardhun, a durrukdar of the Baroda Court, was accused of conspiring against the Gaekwar, and was sentenced to imprisonment for life, with the concurrence of Major-General Wallace, Resident at the Baroda Court. We now learn that this man was released by His Highness Mulharrao on the day previous to the late eclipse, on condition that he will live at Kurnauli, a village on the Nerbudda, in His Highness' dominions.

EXAMINATION OF NEW SOLICITORS.—The Judges of the High Court have appointed Mr. Marriott, Barrister-at-Law, Mr. Cooper, Acting Master in Equity, and Mr. Peile (Hearn, Cleveland and Peile,) solicitor, to conduct the examination of the following candidates as solicitors of the High Court:—Mr. Rahimtoola Mahomed, M.A., LL.B., articled clerk to Messrs. Loathes and Crawford; Mr. Ardaseer Framjee, LL.B., articled clerk to Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen; and Mr. Bhugwandas Manmohundas, articled clerk to Messrs. Dallas and Lynch. The examination commenced from Monday.

THE monsoon burst in Poona last evening, and inaugurated the Poona Season of 1872. The burst was attended with an unusual discharge of the artillery of heavens; and the fall of rain was heavy. This will relieve great suffering and anxiety in the City, where the water supply had absolutely failed. Man's extremity is God's opportunity.—*Deccan Herald*, June 12.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE s.s. KURRACHEE, Captain J. Avern, sailed yesterday from Kurrachee with a general cargo and forty-three deck passengers.

THE SHIP DUNPHAILH CASTLE, 720 tons, Captain A. Hilder, arrived on the 11th instant from London (Feb. 9th) with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Remington and Co.

THE s. s. OTHELLO.—A private telegram received yesterday from one of the passengers by the s. s. Othello reports the arrival of that vessel at Suez on Tuesday, after a "pleasant voyage."

THE BARQUE POOLA REVELLO, 543 tons, Captain L. Revello, arrived yesterday from Mauritius (May 23rd) with a cargo of 269 tons coals from Swansea. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Volkart Brothers.

AN extra Cunard steamer, the Tripoli, ran ashore on the night of the 16th May, near the Tuskar lighthouse, and has become a total wreck. It is feared that a large portion of the cargo, which is valued at £100,000, will be lost.

THE SHIP BRITISH INDIA, 1,265 tons, Captain G. E. Harris, arrived yesterday from Liverpool (Feb. 6th) with a cargo of 1,520 tons of coals and 58 tons and 11 cwts of coke. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co.

HIGH COURT.—13TH JUNE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.)

APPEALS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

585-70—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen—Moorajee Anundjee and others v. Peter Ewart and others—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.

1058-68—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Mothi Kurrumsey and others v. Shamrao Bhasker—Pestonjee Dinshaw.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE GIBBS.)

SHORT CAUSE.

217-72—Jefferson and Payne—Sobhagchund Bhaichund v. Navalchund Oodeychund—No appearance.

LONG CAUSES.

361-72—Leathes and Crawford—Ballajee Juggonath v. Purshotum Muncharam—C. Tyabjee.

390-71—Shamrao Pandurang—Bhagirithibee, widow, v. Vishvanath Nillajee and others—Thacker and Chalk.

396-71—Thacker and Chalk—Runchore Purshotum and others v Memon Tyab Noor and another—In person.

400-71—Shapurjee and Thakurdass—Jamsetjee Perozsha v. Ismael Hassun and others—C. Tyabjee.

410-71—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Framjee Pestonjee and another v. Thomas Grieve Young—Keir, Prescot and Winter.

416-71—Jefferson and Payne—Ludwick Adolphus B. v. Hajee Zanal Abadeen—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.

422-71—Shapurjee and Thakurdas—Khetsee Veljee and another v. Narayenrai Ragoonath—Keir, Prescot, and Winter.

424-71—Shapurjee and Thakurdas—Bhicajee Pherozsha v. Ismai Hassum—C. Tyabjee.

430-71—Dallas and Lynch—Jamsetjee Framjee D. v. Sonabaee widow—No appearance.

432-71—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Ally Mahomed Ibrahim v. Dada Josa—C. Tyabjee.

436—71—C. Tyabjee—Hajee Mahomed Roza, &c. v. Thucker Dhunjee Canjee—No appearance.

POONA RACES FOR 1872.

ENTRANCES 1ST JUNE.

THE ARAB DERBY.

H. H. Aga Khan's .....b a h Mobarez
H. H. AGA KHAN'

The unreserved publication of all that a Political Agent to a Native Court may write of a despotic rule, alien in principle and practice to our own theories, would be as unwarranted and injurious to society as the publication of private correspondence by the Post Office. But frank discussion, in good faith of things as they are, will win and hold its way in the East as well as elsewhere. Now that Chiefs understand that we have no ulterior motive to serve; that we seek neither land nor subjects, the free ventilation which publicity gives will not fail of beneficial results.

2. The native States in Central India, which form the subject of this report, cover an area of 84,000 square miles, equal to that of England, Scotland and Wales united, with a population of nearly eight millions, yielding a revenue to Chiefs and Thakoors probably not short of four millions sterling. The most important of the rulers in wealth, power, and subjects, are the great Mahratta houses of Scindhia and Holkar, which have grown strong under British protection since Malcolm's settlement of 1818. Scindhia rules over territory in area about the size of Ireland, with a population of 2½ millions, and revenue of upwards of a million. He is free from debt and has a large cash reserve which is swelling, for his expenditure falls short of income by probably 30 per cent. His revenue is elastic, for by Dinkur Rao's graduated settlement of Malwa, which Scindhia maintains, the ryots are prosperous, and in this respect contrast markedly with Holkar's, tottering and starving under pressure. The settlement was fixed not on regular survey, but by striking an average from the actual collections during a long series of years. It was made for twenty years from 1860, and in two periods the lowest rate for the first ten, and the highest for the last. Knowing the steady rise in prices since the assessment, and the principle on which it was fixed, it may well be believed that the Gwalior ryot in Malwa has margin of profit from six to twelve annas in the rupee. The settlement had another element of strength, it was made with the hereditary lumbardar or potaff of the village, who cannot, however, in sub-letting raise the rent of fields actually assessed, though he may benefit himself and the State in future by the culture of lands waste at the time of settlement. Scindhia's possessions in Malwa form the largest and richest portion of the province, and yield him a revenue of forty lakhs, but this does not represent half their capacity. There is a want of population; scores of square miles are still waste. Oojein, since the establishment of opium sales, has made a spring, and the buzz of business is again being heard. It is said to have received 14,000 new inhabitants during the last 18 months. It is pleasing to note a growing tendency in Scindhia to treat his Rajpoot subjects in Malwa with forbearance. Holkar's example of reverse has had at any rate this good effect. Scindhia took alarm at the disquietude excited by Holkar's demands for title-deeds from Thakoors and Zemindars, whose forefathers gave their names to villages before a Mahratta spear was seen over the Vindhyas, and has ordered that no new demands shall be made on his Thakoors,—"I will have no such cry against me as the country is ringing with against Holkar."

3. The blots in Scindhia's Malwa rule have been repeatedly pointed out. The head-quarters of the province are some 300 miles from Gwalior; the Sir Soobah, as Scindhia's Lieutenant is designated, possesses but very limited authority. He cannot interfere with the disposition of the troops, for they are subject to the Military Board at the capital; he cannot interfere with matters of finance, for the officials of this department report direct to the Durbar. It is difficult to say what his powers are, and what relation he holds towards the many local Revenue and Judicial officials studded about, who look to the Dewan and his Naibs at Gwalior. Nevertheless, the Sir Soobah being the visible representative of the Durbar, is considered responsible for the state of the province. He should know everything about it, and everybody in it, and though he may not spend or divert a rupee of the State money, he must be himself as though he was master of all. Such a position has difficulties with which few natives can cope better than Ram Rao, the Sir Soobah of Malwa, a man of presence, tact, and common sense. He was with Lord Napier's camp during the Central India campaign, and by activity and straightforwardness won Lord Napier's friendship. His power in Malwa will become conspicuous when he leaves it. His lubricative tongue tells with Rajpoot Thakoors and Zemindars, and he knows the family history of each. Plunder and dacoity, which few years since were daily occurrences in Malwa, are now almost unknown, and much of this change is due to the active *bonhommie* of Ram Rao. On the whole, the Rajpoot subjects of Scindhia in Malwa are a prosperous body, whereas 20 years ago they were smitten with poverty and oppression. Dinkur Rao's settlements of the districts about Gwalior are now falling in, and there has been uneasiness lest in the renewal a burden will be imposed which shall deprive the cultivators of the prosperity and contentment they have enjoyed under them. But there is hope that these fears are groundless; Scindhia is amenable to advice, and will not be unmindful of the strain of the late famine, nor quick to change a system which has worked well.

4. Scindhia's ability is undoubted, and he is earnest in what he says, his word to an Englishman is an engagement; this feeling renders intercourse with His Highness pleasant, and frees duty from anxiety.

5. Mountstuart Elphinstone, in his report to the Supreme Government, 1819-20, of the territory conquered from the Peishwa, described districts which had once been populous with handsome cities, yielding large revenues to the Mahomedans, desolate and uninhabited through the rapacity of the Mahratta soldiery and the misgovernment of the Peishwa's officers. Men are apt in these days to speak of Elphinstone, but few note what he wrote of the misery which prevailed—of "the dissimulation, mendacity and fraud" thought by extortion and the sense of oppression and insecurity. Old men still talk of that time, though none could now recognize in the busy towns spread about the province the picture painted by Elphinstone 50 years ago.

6. If we pass on to Malwa and take the picture by Malcolm of the same period, the contrast is hardly less remarkable, though under different conditions. In 1817 Holkar's territory was one scene of anarchy from which all Government had disappeared.

Bhopal was limited to his fortified capital, and a few outside forts.

Dhar had little more than a name.

Dewass was in the hands of the Pindarees. The produce of the country was given over to plunder; Rajpoot Chiefs and Thakoors were consumed by the mercenary bands they employed to protect them from the Mahrattas. Holkar, Ameer Khan, and the Rajah of Dhar had 70,000 horse and foot, besides Sebundies and not less than 300 field guns dependent for subsistence on plunder. The revenues of Holkar were less than 4½ lakhs. Dhar and Dewass together did not realize Rs. 30,000, and Bhopal was struggling for existence.

7. The Malwa possessions of Dowlut Rao Scindhia, though free from anarchy, were much disturbed, and Rajpoot Chiefs were alert to escape from the Mahratta pressure, but he had an army of 26,000 Regular Infantry, 13,000 Cavalry, and 400 pieces of cannon, besides Pindarries ready for the field. This was the state of Malwa when the British troops entered Central India in 1817, and on the 21st December in the battle of Mehidpoor utterly shattered Holkar's army. This victory was so complete, that from that moment order took root. The distress produced by successive revolutions had become so acute, that Chiefs, Thakoors, and people alike yearned for peace and the close of the reign of terror. British supremacy was nowhere resisted. Holkar, by the Treaty of Mundisare, became one of "the dependent allies" of the British Government. To him, as also to Dhar and Dewass, many estates which had been lost were restored. Malcolm proclaimed every district to be the right of the proprietor in possession, provided he proved himself the friend of peace. The Mahratta chiefs were thus secured conquest which without our protection they were powerless to hold, and from that date have been excepted as rulers by Rajpoot Thakoors. Malcolm, in writing of these events three years afterwards, says, "No contrast can be stronger than that which is now presented; the natives are probably at this moment happier and more contented than they will be hereafter." Fifty years have elapsed since this was written; Malcolm's name is still remembered with gratitude by the people, amongst whom there would have been no lose of contentment, but for efforts to depart from engagements then entered into, and to ignore the principles by which peace was settled. This has been specially and persistently the case for years past with the Maharajah Holkar. The tale of his encroachments on the lands and *huks* of the descendants of men who at our instance subjected themselves and estates to the Holkar sway, has been often told. In my last report I stated that there seemed a hope His Highness was staying his hand, but I fear his appetite has been too frequently whetted to be appeased by mere discussion. Nothing short of a distinct enunciation from the Government of India, that no departure will be allowed from the principle on which the British Government gave its guarantee to relations between Chiefs, tributaries and subjects will save us sooner or later from the consequences of desperation. The British Government, in Malcolm's words, become "Lord Paramount in Central India." British garrisons have not only preserved unbroken peace in Malwa, but have had a tendency to effect that against which Malcolm specially warned us, viz., by giving a blind support to authority to free rule from its difficulties and responsibilities. General Popham, late Political Agent, Western Malwa, like his predecessors, has dwelt on the disquietude which the Maharaj a Holkar's pressure upon Thakoors and ryots has quickened. There is not a Rajpoot house in Rajpootana or Central India which is not alive to the sufferings of their clansmen under Indore. The subject is discussed in every bazaar.

The people look to us now as the rulers of the country, and pray for our intercession as much as they did in 1818 19.

The contrast between 1817 and 1871 is so marked, that it is well to divert to the causes which have operated to bring it about. Holkar's revenue which in 1817 fell short of 5 lakhs, in 1871 exceeded, on paper at least, 55 lakhs, and fully 20 lakhs of this increase has taken place within the last five or six years.

Bhopal, Dhar, Dewass, Jowra, Rutlam, have all shared the general prosperity, and, except in the instance of the folly of the chief of the elder Dewass State, complaints of pressure amongst the people are rare. On the whole, there is contentment.

8. *Revenue System.*—I have spoken of the land settlements of Scindhia's Malwa districts. A marked change has also taken place in this respect generally throughout the province. In former days when Chiefs were neither masters of their time nor their resources, villages and pergunnahs were let out in contract to the highest bidder, usually a Banker—money being a necessity, everything which tended to supply the want was in favour—the contractor was supreme in the district, all power which helped him to produce money was freely given. The advantages of the settlement system in vogue in British territory, under the influence of some of our ablest Political Officers, have been generally adopted. In Indore the contract system prevailed 20 years ago; during the rule of the present Maharajah it has been abolished. Careful surveys have been made, but no uniform rate or term of settlement has been fixed. The highest price of grain is assumed as the point of departure, and the consequence is that the Durbar is continually pressed to lower the assessment of this or that village or district, and compelled to allow remissions arising from ordinary occurrences of seasons. The whole population is thus on the strain. Then the late introduction of the levy of Sirdeshmookhee, which the Mahrattas in their strength never imposed in Malwa, is a source of distress and vexation. It is 7 per cent. on the rent paid by the cultivator, and Rupees 30, or 25 beegahs of land in every village levied at this rate in a few of the villages also, and a charge of 7 per cent. is added to all sums of revenue, customs, transit dues, &c., nothing escapes.

9. The late Secunder Begum of Bhopal effected a radical reform in the revenue administration. She wiped out the contract system, and had the lands measured and classified; those actually under cultivation were assessed according to soil, those waste but culturable were given free for five years, after which for ten years the rise was to be gradual to the maximum, 10 per cent. of the collections were assigned the holder of the village, and 6¼ for village expenses. Throughout Malwa the patriarchal village system prevails, and, as generally worked, the cultivator derives no benefit from improvements he may introduce. A lump sum being fixed as the value of the village, the jaghiredar or farmer takes it on this rental for a certain period, and except in Gwalior and Rutlam all profit which may be made beyond this goes to him and not to the ryot. In Rutlam, under Shahamut Ali's management, the rent of every cultivator is fixed, and every thing which he may make beyond is his own. The levy of cesses in kind than which nothing was more pernicious is dying out. Formerly, when the muccai, jowaree, and wheat crops ripened the cultivator was bound to present bundles for the personal consumption of the Chief, and on these occasions the Durbar functionaries had to be similarly appeased. In Native States generally the Chief admits no proprietary right in the land to the cultivator or head of the village, but so long as the State revenue is paid prescription is his strength, and in the Gwalior settlements there was special desire to treat with the hereditary holder. The want of this spirit is becoming conspicuous under the Indore Durbar; if the old occupant cannot pay the new assessment he must give way. In addition to the ayeen jumma, or regular revenue, the Mahrattas had another source of revenue, levied partly on the ryots and partly on the traders, called the "siwace jumma" or extra revenue. There are also extraordinary and occasional taxes called the "zastee pattee" and one year cess; if these happened to be continued for more than a year they fell under the siwace jumma. Many of these, on ryots the most irksome, have disappeared under the regular assessment, but no tax which the ingenuity of man could devise was wanting. The income tax Elphinstone specially alludes to, "the mohterfa," a tax on shopkeepers, varying with their means. If a ryot refused or was unable to pay the demands on him he was confined in the village chowkee, exposed to the sun with a heavy stone on his head, and prevented from eating or drinking; this punishment was more resorted to in exacting extraordinary than regular revenue. If a whole village resisted, the potail was selected as the victim. Under the contract system these vigorous practices were frequent. In every village there are local cesses long customary which are paid with little difficulty.

10. *Nuzzuranas* from an important contribution to the resources of a Native Chief. Succession-taxes differ in rates in different States but are omitted in none. On the succession of a Chief, on the birth or marriage of his heir, a tax is levied on the gross land revenue on every jaghiredar, potail, zemindar, and on all servants in the pay of the State. Jaghiredars, potails, zemindars pay also on their own succession, whether as direct heirs or by adoption. In cases of adoption the amount is double. Nuzzuranas are levied to meet any extraordinary expenses to which a Chief may be put, travelling, &c. On festive occasions and anniversaries custom has fixed the amount of offering to be brought.

11. *Judicial Administration.*—I will take Gwalior and Indore. Theoretically, in Gwalior territory the system is good, but that it is a benefit to the people as administered is more than questionable. Dinkur Rao drew up the code in force modelled in that of the North-Western Provinces. Regular Courts have been established with definite powers. In each pergunnah a Tehsildar, Naib Tehsildar, and Thannadar for Revenue, Civil Justice, and Police exist. A civil suit instituted before the Naib Tehsildar may be appealed to the Tehsildar, from him to the Naib Soobah and the Soobah of the District, Naib Sir Soobah and Sir Soobah of the province, and here it need not end if about money, for the appellant can go on to the Durbar, and if about land the settlement rests with the Durbar only. For criminal justice there is a distinct chain of separate Courts in each district beginning with the Thannadar to the Naib Soobah and Soobah, and thence to the Naib Sir Soobah and Sir Soobah; the last has the power of imprisonment for five years with fine of 500 Rupees, appeal, as in civil suits, lying from Court to Court, and eventually to the Durbar. Considering that this machinery is in the hands of the old tools, who are ill paid and irregularly appointed, and from whom Dinkur Rao desired to free the people, it may well be supposed that the multiplication of appeals is but increased expense, and that each technicality affords scope for roguery.

In Indore territory there is an entire absence of Courts in the district and of codes everywhere. The Ameen or Revenue Collector is the only civil officer of a district. He disposes of civil and criminal cases according to discretion, and submits heavy suits and grave offences to Indore for the decision of His Highness, without whose orders nothing is determined.

At Indore there are two officers for local justice, civil and criminal, with appeal to His Highness. The Maharajah is the sole arbiter in matters civil, criminal and revenue. He has long been without a Minister of trust or ability, but when a special inquiry on any subject is desired it is made over to members of the Durbar, whose views His Highness alters, revokes, or confirms as he sees fit. Of necessity, under such confined centralization, civil suits and prisoners must accumulate, and many accused have for years awaited sentence in jail.

Written laws are of less importance in Native States than the outside world would suppose, their mere absence is no cause of confusion, and their existence is no check upon a despotic Chief whose fiat in all matters is the very essence of his rule. With the most conservative people in the world, usages and traditions form a code from which deviation is rare.

12 *Opium.*—In Sir John Malcolm's time the whole produce of Malwa did not exceed 5,000 or 6,000 chests of which three-fourths was consumed outside the province, by Deccan and Mysore horsemen, Sikh and Mahratta soldiers, and Rajpoot nobles. The habit of opium-eating in Rajpootana and Central India is now almost universal. It is given to children in infancy, in manhood and strength all eat a ruttee or two daily, and after middle age the quantity is increased. It is the stirrup-cup of the Rajpoot, and no visitor comes or goes without a draught of the "Kossumbah" opium in a liquid form spiced. Taken moderately, it can hardly be detrimental to health. Indore enjoyed its greatest prosperity under the management of Ahlia Baee during the last part of the last century, her rule is always quoted as the period of wealth and internal comfort. Rupees 1-12-0 per beegah is said to have been the highest assessment of land then. At the time of the British supremacy the rental was certainly not higher. In 1820-21 the ordinary value of opium land was 2 Rupees the beegah, while there were plots called gardens about villages, which realized 5 Rupees, but this was deemed high. Within 20 years of that period the cultivation of opium, and the value of land which would produce it, had quardrupled, and now, in 1871-72, opium land in the Native States of Malwa commands from 10 to 50 Rupees the beegah, and in many places even this is exceeded. During 1870-71 37,508 chests were exported to China, and the quantity consumed in the country was probably not less than 20,000. So long as the Government of India maintains the present system of prohibiting the free cultivation of the poppy within its own territory, and by so doing makes an opium garden of Native States, the culture of it will go on increasing there, for no produce is so remunerative to Chief or cultivator. It is computed that some 900,000 beegahs of the best land are devoted to the poppy, to the almost utter displacement of wheat and jowarree, the food supplies of the people. But opium as brought so much money into Malwa that the staples of life can be purchased so long as forthcoming, but dependence on distant districts, with which there are no means of communication except during the dry season, is a matter of grave and anxious consideration brought home to all by the late famine.

The Jubbulpoor and Khundwah rail has diverted from Central India the wheat crops of Goondwarra, which for years past have been a granary resorted to by Brinjarras, and, until the rail by piercing Malwa shall put food for the people within reach, its supply under the increasing cultivation of opium, sugar-cane and oil-seeds, produce which enables the ryot to meet his rent, will be a question of anxiety.

Land in Native States has been everywhere spoken of in beegahs; the quantity contained in a beegah was a matter of inquiry before the Committee of the House of Commons on Indian affairs. A beegah consists of a jareeb of 100 hands, but a hand had nothing definite in length; it was a rude measurement which differed in different places, as the *kos* does, sometimes being 1½ miles and sometimes 2½ in length. The length of the hand in olden days and in disturbed times was somewhat significant of the relative strength of Chief and ryot; where the people held their own it was large, and where the reverse was the case it was small. In Rutlam for instance 100 hands measure 148 feet, whereas the same quantity in Dhar is 165 feet, but now that *land* is valuable there is precision of measurement with a tendency to diminish the size of the beegah which by a trifle only exceeds half an English acre in Malwa. In the North-Western Provinces in common parlance three beegahs go to an acre.

At Oojein during the last year 12,613 chests were brought to scales for export to China, and in the current year the quantity will probably be larger. The importance of this step to Sindia, in allowing him to provide an establishment for the weighment of the opium of his own territory intended for export, can hardly be over-estimated. This old city of Oojein, which two years ago was almost deserted, is now being fast refilled, and on completion of the road to link it with the Agra and Bombay road, now being pushed on, its restoration to prosperity will be fixed. It is hardly necessary to explain again that the British Government has nothing to do with the growth or sale of opium in Native States. The ryot and trader sell to whom they like, for home consumption or the China market, according to demand or the quality of the drug. If the chests are for China they are brought to scales for weighment and must be of 141½ lbs. each. The duty paid on them, the owner receives a pass for Bombay, after which, time and mode of removal rest with him. With no other opium in native territory have we anything to do.

INDIAN ITEMS.

Six thousand rupees only has been subscribed at Madras for the sufferers by the late floods at Vellore, and Mr. G. L. Nursing Row gave Rs. 1,000 of that amount.

The Cyclone Court of Inquiry.—We learn that the Cyclone Court of Enquiry at Madras completed their enquiry last week, and that they will forward the result of their proceedings to Government in the course of this week.—*Madras Athenæum.*

The Mr. C. H. T. Neale, who has been figuring before the courts at home in the capacity of a forger, and who has been quoted in all the papers as belonging to the "Bengal Civil Service," does not belong to that service, but to the Survey Department. —*Indian Daily News.*

Rain at Allahabad.—Early yesterday morning a violent thunderstorm, accompanied by a high wind and resulting in a heavy fall of rain, announced the arrival at Allahabad of the *chota burrat.* Sanguine persons may pretend to think that "the rains" have begun, but the majority will wait a week before venturing on rash expressions of opinion.—*Pioneer,* June 11.

A Sad Accident took place near Allyghur on Monday last. An assistant foreman and his wife were going up to Chundowsee on a trolly at 10 P.M. when an engine coming in to Allyghur ran over the trolly, killing a trolly-man and the assistant foreman instantaneously. His wife who was mortally injured died about an hour after. A servant who was with them was also hurt seriously, but hopes are entertained of his recovery.—*Ibid.*

We re-publish elsewhere an article on rival Architects in Berlin, in which it will be seen that "Mr. William Emerson, a London Architect," caries off from a hundred competitors the prize promised for a design for the German Parliament's Gebande. This Mr. Emerson is the architect who has been selected to build the Muir College and Thornhill Memorial at Allahabad, and the Committee are to be congratulated upon their selection.—*Ibid.*

Cholera in the North West.—The total number of cases of cholera reported in the Pertabgurh district up to the end of last month was 8,953, of which 6,274 proved fatal. The number of villages over which the epidemic spread was 1,211 the Tehsel of Puttee suffering up to the 25th ultimo the most severely. Since that date, however, no deaths have been reported from that Tehseel, while in all the others the disease is still prevalent, notably so in Behar. Can the sudden immunity of Puttee be in any way attributable to defective registration at the police stations within that Tehseel?—*Ibid.*

Boolundshuhur and the Mayo Memorial Fund.—The large sum of Rs. 4,765 has been subscribed in the district of Boolundshuhur, in aid of the Mayo Memorial Fund of the North-Western Provinces; Rs. 130 by English subscribers, and Rs. 4,635 by native gentlemen. At a public meeting held in Boolundshuhur, on the 16th April, it was unanimously agreed that every effort should be made to aid the Central Committee for the Fund, and Committees were appointed to collect subscriptions in different parts of the district. The above is the result. By the desire of the magistrate of the district, individual subscriptions were limited to Rs. 50, otherwise it is supposed that the sum subscribed would have amounted to many thousands.—*Ibid.*

Serious Conflagration at Lucknow.—On Wednesday evening last a serious conflagration took place near the iron bridge over the Goomtee at Lucknow. Two natives had been quarrelling over the right of ownership to some stack of thatching grass about 50 feet square and 30 feet high, and in revenge set fire to one of them. All the rest, and some stacks of salwood, rapidly ignited, and the flames shot up throwing a magnificent glare over the Chutter Munzil and Lal Baradaree, and were still burning on Friday morning last. The natives, with no second idea but *kismet* in their heads, offered no help, and all efforts at saving property and quenching the flame were made by Europeans. The loss is estimated at a lakh of rupees. —*Ibid.*

Ice-pits on Fire.—A fire broke out on Friday night at the ice-pits of the Lahore Central Jail, causing a loss of some sixteen feet of ice, the pit having been untouched since the cold weather. The cause of the fire is unknown, and the police guards on duty round the jail wall, within a few yards of the pit, were unable to ascribe any other cause than the historic bubble-bubble of the chowkeydar. The fire-engine was, of course, out of order, and declined to work when called upon; and had not the direction of the wind been favourable, nothing could have prevented the other thatched pits from being consumed, and the whole supply—already short—destroyed. The loss will be severely felt both at Lahore and Meean Meer, and seems to show a want of ordinary care and foresight.—*Pioneer.*

Destruction of Military Stables at Morar.—A correspondent writing from Morar to the *Delhi Gazette,* on the 7th says:—At 2 P.M. a fire broke out in the R. H. A. stables. The whole of the R. A. turned out in a few minutes, but all efforts to save the buildings were in vain; the three stables of B-F. R. H. A. and one of C-16th R. A. were completely destroyed. The whole of the horses broke loose, some receiving very severe injuries. By the way two of the buildings were in the hands of the P. W. D. A large number of natives were at work in the horse lines trying to have the work completed in a given time. As it was just after the dinner hour, it is more than probable some fire was left about by the natives.

Reward for Gallantry during the Madras Cyclone.—The public testimonials to H. M.'s 21st Fusiliers, 2nd Battalion, and to No. 7 Battery, 5th Brigade Royal Artillery, in commemoration of their gallant exertions in saving the lives of crews and passengers of vessels ship-wrecked during the cyclone of the 2nd ultimo, will be publicly presented by H. E. Lord Hobart to the Officers Commanding the Battalion and Battery, respectively, on Tuesday evening, at a quarter to six in the Banqueting Hall. In all probability the Regiment and Battery will be paraded in the Park, and it is hoped that the ladies of Madras will grace the Hall with their presence on this occasion.—*Madras Athenæum.*

THE BANK OF BENGAL.

The following letter, signed "A Stock Broker," appears in the *Englishman* of the 10th:—

Sir,—Your article of this morning respecting the Bank of Bengal has caused alarm among some of the native shareholders and in the market among the dealers and speculators.

It has long been known to many that, on the expiration of the present agreement, Government would cease to hold shares in the Bank. This agreement has yet nearly two years more to run (1874); therefore no change is likely to take place till such time.

At the time this subject was first spoken of seriously—soon after the failure of the old Bank of Bombay—it was understood that the change of capital would be effected in such manner as would not injure the market-value of the Bank-stock. Consequently it was never contemplated to put the Government shares or stock in the market for sale, but the twenty-two lakhs of stock held by Government were to be cancelled, and the par value refunded. The reduction of so much of the Bank's capital must be beneficial to the shareholders and the Bank.

I was told at that time that it had been arranged that the Bank of Bengal would carry on the Public Debt Office, Treasury Offices, Savings' Banks, &c., for Government, at their Head Office and Branches, and it is now also understood that all these arrangements will be continued as at present.

The Currency Department may safely be transferred to the Bank of Bengal, where it can be carried on advantageously both for Government and the public.

The Bank of England is the Government Bank in England. It is, to all intents and purposes, an independent Bank. If the Bank of England offers sufficient security for Government confidence, why cannot the Bank of Bengal do likewise?

With reference to the above the *Englishman* writes:—Though we see nothing to alarm either shareholders or speculators in the prospect of the Government discontinuing its connection with the Bank of Bengal, we do not quite follow all the arguments of our correspondent, "A Stock-Broker." We do not, for instance, see how, unless the Bank has at present a larger amount of capital than is necessary for the safe conduct of its business, a reduction of twenty-two lakhs in its amount could be productive of any permanent or solid advantage to the shareholders. Supposing its working powers to be not immediately impaired, a more handsome dividend might, it is true, be declared; but this, to all but mere speculators, ought to be but poor consolation for the additional element of unsafety which would be introduced. It is, of course, possible that the Bank has, since it increased its capital, been burdened with a plethora of money, equally useless for the purposes of business, and unnecessary as a safeguard against risk. The opinion that such is the case is, we believe, very general; but we are not sure how far it is borne out by the calculations on which it is based. Even in this case the benefit to the shareholders would depend upon the Government accepting the par value of its shares, or, at all events, a value below the market-price; for the Bank could, in any case, reduce its capital if willing to pay the market-price. Now, we should think it by no means certain that the Government would forego the difference between the par value and the market-price of its shares; and we question very much whether such liberality would be incumbent on it. It may, no doubt, be argued that the object of the Government in holding shares was not to make a profit. But, on the other hand, it has accepted for several years all the risks incident to such a course, and perhaps something more than the risks of an ordinary shareholder. Had the market-value of the shares been below par the Government certainly could not have demanded, and the Bank could scarcely have allowed their cancelment at the par value. We write, of course, on the supposition that no understanding on the subject exists between the Government and the Bank. The fact that the Banks have been consulted regarding the least objectionable way of disposing of the shares seems to argue the absence of any understanding, if it does not, at the same time, indicate the absence of any intention on the part of Government to make the sacrifice expected by "A Stock-Broker." If the Government proposed to have the shares cancelled at their par value, there would be little or no necessity to consult on the matter. There would be no risk of such a proceeding disturbing the money-market, or operating to the detriment of the public in any way, about which the Bank would be likely to be solicitous, though, so far as the chance of adding a small windfall to the revenue would be sacrificed, the public might not improbably consider the arrangement detrimental to its interests.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Home News,* May 24.)

The political horizon in France, at the present time, is clear of any great excitement. The capitulation trials afford some interest for public speculation. In addition to Marshal Bazaine, General Uhrich, the commander of Strasburg, also demands a court-martial. The long postponed debate on the Army Bill will be resumed on May 27. The negotiations for the final evacuation of French territory by the German troops are proceeding amicably. The long expected speech by M. Rouher produced little excitement in the Chamber, all sections having resolved to maintain an attitude of immovable calm.

The German Parliament has decided upon establishing consulates in Italy and Rome.

The Carlist rising in Spain still shows weak signs of vitality. Engagements between the troops and the insurgents are reported daily, in which the revolutionary bands are scattered, to unite again at fresh points. Don Carlos is reported as having escaped into France, and Rear-Admiral Vinalet, who commanded an insurgent band, has been captured. The reported death of Uribarri is contradicted; he is still attended by a surgeon sent to him by Marshal Serrano.

The Foreign Committee of the American Senate have reported in favour of the supplementary treaty. The amendments introduced are merely matters of phraseology. The Treaty is being discussed by the Senate in secret session. Doubts still exist whether a sufficient number will adopt it, but whatever may be the result the relations existing between the two countries are not likely to be disturbed.

The Court is at Balmoral, where the weather is reported as being very stormy, with frequent snow showers. The health of Prince Leopold is improving.

The Prince and Princess of Wales have been visiting Turin and Genova during the past week, and are expected to return to London at the beginning of June. The rumour that the Princess was likely soon to increase the Royal family has been contradicted.

Prince Arthur has been staying at Liverpool, where he has opened Sefton Park and the New Southern Hospital. On May 22 his royal highness returned to London.

The Duke of Edinburgh has been admitted to the livery of the Fishmongers' Company.

His Majesty the King of the Belgians has taken his departure from England.

In reply to an invitation from the Dublin corporation for Princess Louise or Princess Beatrice to accompany the Duke of Edinburgh to open the Exhibition next month, Her Majesty has graciously declined the request.

There are to be State concerts at Buckingham Palace on the 5th and 16th of June, and State balls on the 21st of June and the 3rd of July, when the Prince and Princess of Wales will represent Her Majesty.

The early retirement of the Duke of Argyll from the India Office has been mentioned, but the report requires confirmation.

Sir C. R. M. Jackson has been appointed auditor to the India Office.

The representation of Oldham is vacant by the death of Mr. J. Platt.

The Burmese Embassy is about to visit London.

Letters have been received from Mr. O. Livingstone at Zanzibar, dated April 20, which state that a story exists there that Dr. Livingstone was safe at Ujiji a few months previously.

The bankruptcy of the Earl of Orkney has been annulled.

A collision has occurred in the British Channel between the North German steamship Baltimore and a Spanish vessel, by which the former was severely injured, and had to run ashore to save the lives of crew and passengers, who were all rescued by the boats of the Hastings Coastguard.

The inquiry into the Galway election petition has terminated. Judge Keogh is expected to deliver judgment to-day.

Report speaks rather unfavourably of the grouse prospects at present.

A great cricket match between the North and South of England, at Lord's, has terminated in favour of the South.

The objection to Inveresk, the winner of the Chaster Cup as to age, has been decided in favour of the horse.

Obituary of the Week.—Earl Caryafort; General R. Greaves, 40th Foot; E. P. G. Browne, Com. P. and O. Co.; W. Hamilton, Com. R.N.; W. Marshall, late M.P.; Judge Norton, of San Francisco; J. Platt, M.P.; Hon. A. St. Clair, Com. R.N.; Professor Burns, of Glasgow; Rev. G. Valpy; F. Doulton, late M.P. for Lambeth.

CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE.

But another memorial may have more interest for Indian readers, most of whom have probably seen it in their journey through Egypt. There is question of bringing over the so-called "Cleopatra's Needle" from Alexandria. It is ours, Mehemet Ali gave it to George IV., but his tastes were Chinese, and it was not fetched home. It lies in Alexandrian sand, and our latest recollection of it is that it looked, as Artemus Ward says, excessively out of repair. It would cost a good deal of money to bring it over, and suggestions have been made to the Metropolitan Board of Works that they should transport it, and set it up on the Victoria Embankment. Their answer is that they have no money for the purpose, but that if the obelisk is brought to them, free of charge, they will be exceedingly happy to find a fitting site for it. A better suggestion is that we should restore it to Egypt, conditionally on its being set up again, near "Pompey's Pillar."—*Home News.*

THE DUKE OF ARGYLL.

A rumour, for the truth of which we will not venture to vouch, has lately got abroad to the effect that the present Secretary for India purposes soon to retire on the plea of continued ill-health, and that Lord Dufferin is very likely to succeed him. There is no doubt that his Grace's health for some time past has disabled him from discharging his regular duties, and it is not at all unlikely that the gout from which he mainly suffers has been intensified by the mental soreness arising from several moot questions of Indian policy; the income-tax, for instance, the grievances of Indian officers, and the bolt lately shot by him at the uncovenanted Europeans; to say nothing of the disputes which inevitably rage between an Indian Minister and his colleagues in the Cabinet. Rumour is silent on the subject of Mr. Grant Duff, who will doubtless be ready once more to malign the old Indian Army when the bonus question comes before the House in the early days of June. There is little hope that he and his chief will have the grace to yield beforehand the concessions on this point which Colonel Sykes, with a good strong backing of members from both sides of the House, will do his best to extort from the Government next month. If he and his supporters, who will include some gentlemen on the front benches to the Speaker's left, play their cards well, the game between right and might may be won at last by the former.—*Home News.*

THE PARK LANE MURDERESS.

The solicitor for Marguerite Dixblane writes to the papers to deny the statement that Mr. Butt, Q.C., has received a fee of a thousand guineas to defend her. He says she is entirely without means, and some very important evidence in her favour will, it is feared, have to be foregone "unless a small portion of the charity evinced towards the 'Claimant' be diverted towards this defenceless alien."

THE PROTECTION OF GREAT BRITAIN FROM INVASION.

(*Times,* May 17.)

The "difficulties of an invader" as described by Mr. Vernon Harcourt are scarcely less formidable than those of an economist. Perhaps Mr. Harcourt thought that in endeavouring to convince the members of the United Service Institution he was closing with the enemy at his strongest point, and that when soldiers and sailors had acknowledged the natural impregnability of our position the impression would very soon be shared by the public. But the attempt, notwithstanding the ability of the address we yesterday reported, was not successful, and the adjournment of the discussion revealed only too plainly the existence of that very uncertainty against which after long hesitation Parliament resolved to provide. Mr. Harcourt, we must say, has mastered his subject, but we are not sure that even now he exactly apprehends the nature of the question or the bearings of the case before him. Nobody ever denied or disguised the difficulties in the way of an invasion of this country; but they are only difficulties, and difficulties are the very things which conquering armies surmount. Above all, it should be remembered that the case has been argued out over and over again, and this is what Mr. Harcourt appears to forget. In contrasting the policy adopted by the Government with the policy which he himself advocates, he observed at the beginning of the year that, whereas it was impossible to prevent panics by military armaments, it was quite possible to banish them by sober reasoning and demonstration. Here lay his error. He was assuming that the people of this country had never heard the case against the invader, but only the chances in his favour; whereas both sides of the story had been explained incessantly and with equal ability throughout a whole generation. All Mr. Harcourt said at the United Service Institution on Wednesday evening had been said before, not better than he said it, but as well, and yet panics were never banished. He has brought forward no arguments, and, in spite of his abilities, he is not likely to bring forward any, which have not been already produced, and already found to fail. Allowing the accuracy of his statistics, which, indeed, we think were fairly given, and the force of his conclusions, which were reasonably drawn, we should still have to remind him that there are considerations on the other side which not only might, but actually did, in public opinion prove ultimately overpowering. Mr. Harcourt's position is thus essentially a false one. He has treated his countrymen as people who had been hurried into a wrong course without thoroughly understanding what could be urged against it, whereas they understood the whole matter as far as ever words could explain it, and had come to their own conclusion, whether rightly or wrongly, at any rate finally, and without a desire that it should be disturbed.

"Why have we now a land force of 100,000 men, when for 50 years up to the Crimean War we had only 50,000?" That was Mr. Harcourt's leading question, but he himself could have readily supplied the answer. We maintain this increased force because after a generation of panics it was judged necessary to provide the country with a second line of defence, and to prepare ourselves with the means of resisting an enemy after the possible defeat or dispersion of our fleets. Mr. Harcourt does not believe in the possibility, virtually speaking, of this contingency, but other people do, and it is because they do that our Army has been augmented and re-organized. We do not in the least complain of Mr. Harcourt's dissent from the general opinion of the public. We only say that he is re-opening an old case without any fresh argument or, as we fancy, any good prospect. It is certain enough that there was much to be said on his side of the question; but the fact remains that, after it had been said incessantly for twenty years, people still persisted in disbelieving it whenever their faith was put to the test of actual trial. In times of peace all went smoothly; soldiers were disbanded, and we persuaded ourselves that invasion was impossible, but the first rumours of war dispelled all our confidence, and we began the work of armament over again. At last the Government resolved on putting an end to a state of things which was neither creditable to our reputation, nor in the long run conducive to public economy. They took the country at its hot fit, and have persevered ever since in the policy then adopted without taking advantage of the cold fit which might be expected to succeed. What Mr. Harcourt wants is simply to get the benefit of the cold fit once more.

If 50,000 men were struck off the strength of the Army, £5,000,000 would be saved to the Exchequer, which is pretty nearly the sum Mr. Vernon Harcourt desires to save in this department of National Expenditure. He is perfectly logical, therefore, in wishing to reduce our establishments in such proportion, but then he has to prove that the reduced Army will be sufficient for our purposes, and in this he fails. If the landing of an enemy upon these shores is to be regarded as a possible occurrence, our present force would certainly not be too large for the occasion. The invader would appear with more of an Army than Mr. Harcourt allowed him, and we should only too surely find other work on our hands besides the task of meeting him in the field. Indeed, it is clearly unnecessary to discuss this point of the question. We either want at least such an Army as we have got or we want none at all. If invasion is possible, the force is none too great; if impossible, no force is required, except for the ordinary duties of military relief. Mr. Harcourt endeavoured to turn this argument the other way, and urged that if once our fleet was destroyed we ought to prepare to meet 1,000,000 men instead of 100,000, but he forgot what he himself had been saying in the earlier part of his address. The question is, not how many soldiers and enemy could command, but how many he could transport across the sea; and it is true enough, as Mr. Harcourt observed, that the means of transport remain pretty much what they were twenty years ago. Even with the passage of the Channel unopposed for the moment the difficulties would be very great, and, at any rate, we have not yet got to the point of such extreme precaution. The fact is that our present policy, extravagant as it may appear to Mr. Harcourt, represents only a modified estimate of possible requirements.